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Tower Views

by Clearway

How to Reform a World

Franco Orders War's End

Behind the Old Corners?

¶ **What Shall We Do?**—"We have no natural aptitude for war," writes Author James Hilton in This Week Magazine. "We have learned the lesson . . . that . . . all war destroys; that there can be no war to end wars, since all wars begin other wars." "What shall we do to be saved?" he asks—and answers it thus: "While the tyrant conquers the earth, he who is eventually to dethrone him must first conquer himself. . . . There can be no new quality in our civilization till there are new qualities in our minds and hearts." • Aye, as we claim our divinely bestowed individuality we disclaim the hatreds, greeds and selfish ends which war within and breed wars without. Reform the world? Reform yourself.

¶ **King Canute Again**—At Zaragoza last night Insurgent General Franco proclaims that Spain's Civil War is won. He demands that the government capitulate, since further resistance would be "doubly criminal," and "will be a new sin against you the day you confront our justice." However, the government continues its resistance and the insurgents swing their offensive along the Mediterranean coast toward Valencia and Castellon. On the central Catalonian front insurgents are likewise held up, although, farther north, they block French ports of entry and prevent further escape of trapped government sympathizers. • General Franco has given his command, but the waves continue to toss.

¶ **Depressions and Presidents**—Recalling that, prior to the present recession, there were former presidents and former depressions, we turn back the pages: President Hoover, with business-friendly Andrew W. Mellon in the Treasury, saw a depression break soon after he took office. President Coolidge's five and a half years were years of national prosperity, only mildly interrupted when a threat of a third party putsch arose; but the price of wheat went up and so did business conditions. President Harding was friendly to business, but a depression of no mean proportions broke out just as he was elected. Woodrow Wilson's term began with a depression; then Mars arrived and the hollow mockery of "war prosperity" contributed to a fairly prosperous term. Taft, a conservative, had his depression. And T. R. saw two panics threaten the prosperity of his regime. McKinley pulled business out of a slough. Cleveland did likewise in his first term but business gloom engulfed the country during his second term. • All of which proves nothing; but rather implies that we need to dig deeper than mere precedents—or Presidents—for the causes of depressions.

¶ **Rumania Swings Anti-Codreanu**—In the duel for power between Rumania's two most colorful personalities—King Carol and Cornelius Codreanu—the present advantage goes to the King, with the condemnation of the fiery chief of the outlawed Iron Guard to six months in prison by a military court. The charge was: writing an "offensive letter." The severity of the sentence indicates that the pendulum swing is reversed for Codreanu, since formerly, charged with serious offenses, he has been acquitted. The incident also shows that King Carol is taking over a job of dictating before he is dictated to.

¶ **A League That Works**—We are reminded by an editorial in the Portland (Maine) Express of a little white vessel nosing its way northward toward the fog-shrouded Grand Banks of Newfoundland on business of a league of nations which for a quarter of a century has functioned without a hitch, the International Conference for the Safety of Life at Sea. Carrying on from late March to late July this vessel—a coast guard ice patrol cutter—scouts the sea in the vicinity of the Grand Banks, gathering information on the location of icebergs, broadcasting warnings to ships approaching the danger zone. Born of the Titanic experience, fourteen nations signed the pact in 1913-1914 which established a continuous patrol during the ice season of the North Atlantic area most endangered by bergs, with the United States undertaking the management of the enterprise and all signatories to the pact sharing the cost. • Just a little white vessel, tossed by the cold waves between the 55th and 43d meridians—but a symbol of what nations might cooperatively do on a larger scale.

¶ **Automotive Forecast**—Automobile traffic, mechanically made as safe and efficient as railroad operation, is envisaged by William A. Van Duzer, director of traffic for the District of Columbia. He glimpses into the future and sees an automobile powered by electricity drawn from the air, and equipped with photo-electric cells which prevent running through red lights or stop-signs and may be used to co-ordinate the movement of vehicles with traffic lights arranged to function progressively. • Making way for the robot chauffeur, eh? That's how we jammed our fender!

Labor Board Attack Brings D.A.R. Cheers

Kendall Charges Agency With Undermining Bill of Rights

Session in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—An attack on the National Labor Relations Board by the head of their "brother" organization brought applause yesterday from the Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled at their annual Congress here.

Messmore Kendall, President of the Sons of the American Revolution, accused the New Deal agency of undermining the "Bill of Rights" to the Constitution. He charged that it lets labor unions "say what they please," but muzzles freedom of speech by employers.

As Mr. Kendall described present-day "threats" to the Bill of Rights, his address was punctuated with applause from the audience. He cited the Black Committee's confiscation of private papers, the publication of salary lists, and the AAA's crop-control activities as indications that Americans are no longer free to say and do what they please.

"Many of the ideas that are being presented to us today, our ancestors discarded many years ago," he told the Daughters.

The S. A. R. President was called upon to explain joint plans of his organization and the D. A. R. for an "American Cavalcade" pageant to be given at the New York World's Fair next year, but he insisted on injecting a political note.

The only New Deal official who has displayed any interest in the D. A. R. this year is Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce. He attended the opening session. President Roosevelt no longer sends messages of greeting, and it has been several years since Mrs Roosevelt made her last speech to them. She will receive delegates at tea at the White House next Saturday.

The Congress stood in recess yesterday afternoon and evening so members could attend scores of luncheons, receptions and dinners arranged by State groups or held in their honor by prominent Washington officials.

Last night Mrs. William A. Becker, President-General, received at a gala reception at Constitution Hall, while the young women pages were given a night off from their duties to attend a ball in their honor at the Mayflower Hotel.

Because of declining membership, a number of D. A. R. chapters have had to combine in recent years, Mrs. William H. Pouch, of New York, Organizing Secretary General, told the Congress yesterday. She saw hope, however, in newly formed college chapters and in a decrease in delinquencies in dues during the last year.

Mrs. Becker pointed out in her annual report that there are about 141,000 D. A. R. members in the country today. She estimated that 2,000,000 women have the ancestry making them eligible for membership.

Soviet Purge Halted On Collective Farms

Foreigners in Moscow Lose Assistants in Wave of Arrests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The wave of arrests in Moscow has now reached a point where the few remaining foreign residents, consisting almost entirely of diplomats and newspaper correspondents, cannot hope to retain for long the Russian assistants necessary to do their work properly and maintain their households. And it becomes more difficult to replace employees who have "disappeared" in the familiar Soviet fashion.

Soviet citizens working for all foreigners are now questioned by the police almost daily, whether their employers are so-called Fascists or citizens of western democracies. Uniformed and plainclothes policemen now stand outside every foreign embassy 24 hours a day, and stop every Soviet citizen leaving the premises. Many are arrested; some "disappear" indefinitely; others are released after a week or two in prison.

Embassies Classified

Foreign residents probably would find it impossible to keep any Soviet help if it were not for one fact. Soviet citizens working for foreigners know, from the example of others, that they will certainly be arrested if they resign, whereas they have some chance of escaping arrest if they remain. They know that, almost without exception, those who once worked for embassies and afterward

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Spring Grain Sowing Is 13,000,000 Acres Off 1937 Planting

MOSCOW, April 20 (AP)—The Soviet purge of collective farmers was ordered stopped today.

An order signed by Joseph Stalin, as Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, declared much harm had been done by mass expulsions of peasants from farms for trivial reasons on the pretext of purging the farms of hostile elements.

The Communist leaders accused provincial officials of bureaucratic high-handedness and warned them they would be tried as criminals unless unwarranted expulsions cease.

Ousting of peasants from collective farms means starvation, the order said, adding that such action only caused hostility to the Soviet regime.

More Cash Promised

Two other orders, issued with the apparent intention of inspiring collective farmers to strive for bumper crops, promised them better conditions.

One required that at least 60 per cent of the cash income of farms must be distributed among the farmers. The other ordered tax evasions by individual peasants stopped.

The Government found that collective farm boards had been spending funds excessively on buildings and other capital invest-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Roosevelt Avoids Treaty Issue In Backing Anglo-Italian Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—President Roosevelt's official attitude toward the Anglo-Italian agreement was set forth in a meticulously correct diplomatic statement last night which glosses over the sub-surface of distaste for Britain's policy of reconciliation with Italy and keeps momentarily in the background the movement here to breach the Neutrality Acts.

The statement was drafted with the co-operation of Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, on the heels of reports that the President was personally supporting the resolution introduced in Congress by Representative Byron N. Scott (D) of California calling for a State Department report on the nations which have violated treaties to which the United States is a signatory.

The statement, regarded in diplomatic circles as a masterpiece of propriety, read as follows:

As this Government has on frequent occasions made it clear, the United States, in advocating the maintenance of international law and order, believes in the promotion of world peace through the friendly solution by peaceful negotiation between nations of controversies which may arise between them. It has also urged the promotion of peace through the finding of means for economic appeasement. It does not attempt to pass upon the political features of accords such as that recently reached between Great Britain and Italy, but this Government has seen the conclusion of an agreement with sympathetic interest because it is proof of the value of peaceful negotiations.

Regarded as Polite Gesture

To observers of the diplomatic scene this statement meant one thing: namely, that the United States is giving a nice official hand pat to England for winning a prize which British diplomacy was extremely anxious to win. It is a pleasant and a proper gesture. It represents the feelings of the professional diplomats at the State Department who feel that the Anglo-Italian agreement is a real step toward more permanent peace in Europe. But too much is known of the President's personal feelings on current European affairs to permit his official statement to be accepted as anthing more than a polite gesture on his part.

The President undoubtedly made it partly as a concession to professional State Department opinion which is stressing the importance of no American interference with the Anglo-French efforts to conciliate Italy. He made it also as the proper and polite thing to do in such circumstances, just as it is the proper and polite thing for members of the audience at a school graduation to applaud when each diploma is handed out. But the applause does not always mean a personal belief that the diploma is worth having.

In this case there is a wide difference of opinion within the Administration. Recent White House callers who have discussed European matters with the President repre-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Nazi Activities Are Banned In Brazil by Vargas Decree

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, April 20 (AP)—Nazi activities were banned in Brazil today, even among German residents, following a decree signed by President Vargas.

The measure, drafted in general terms, did not specifically mention any foreign nation, but officials said it was aimed particularly at Nazi groups.

It forbade public demonstrations and political activities by foreigners, and placed their schools, newspapers and propaganda enterprises under regulation. The use of uniforms and party symbols was prohibited.

The German embassy recently published in Diario da Noite a defense of what it called the right of Germans to cultivate their own political theories in Brazil.

The decree forbids foreign residents from engaging in political activities, even if they are limited to advocating among a foreign group a theory dominant in its home country.

It prohibits foreigners, whether in an official or unofficial capacity, from coercing their compatriots in Brazil into adhering to a foreign political viewpoint through promises or threats.

Subsidies by foreign Governments to clubs or associations in Brazil were banned.

The Ministry of Justice and Interior was charged with enforcement of the decree, which carries the power of deportation for offenders.

New Swing From Fascism Brings Reappraisement Of Vargas' Aims for Brazil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The sudden relaxing of the ban against criticism of the fascist nations here, which came in the wake of volumes of applause from South American countries on the occasion of Brazil's defying Germany and its demands for control over Germanic groups in this country, has caused a significant reappraisement of the aims of President Vargas and his Administration.

Restraints, either official or apprehensively self-imposed, are largely off; and Brazilians have become aware of a situation about which they knew little. From almost every Latin-American country, promises of support against Fascist dictation from without have poured into the columns of the newspapers. The ob-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Of All Things . . !

Fashion Hints

KALAMAZOO, Mich. (AP)—Co-eds at Western States Teachers' College fired right back at men students who criticized their dress as "dowdy."

The girls posted these suggestions for the men on a bulletin board:

1. Shave. Why increase blue Monday with a blue beard?
2. Wash your neck daily.
3. Wear a shirt under your sweater and have the sweater cleaned occasionally.
4. Press your trousers so they will look less like burlap sacks.
5. Carry a handkerchief.

Bottle Travels Far

EDGERTON, Wis. (AP)—Mortimer Carrier, a high school junior, placed a note in a bottle and cast it into Saunders Creek near his home. Fifty-six days later he received a letter from Trinidad, off the coast of Venezuela, containing the note. The letter was sent by a passenger on the steamship Britannic.

The bottle apparently entered the Rock River, then the Mississippi, the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic.

Tickets, Just the Same

EVANSTON, Ill. (AP)—Evanston police have adopted green, blue and red traffic tickets and compulsory schooling for motor vehicle law violators.

Green tickets are used for violations where the owners are not present, such as parking overtime, in restricted areas or without lights.

Blue tickets are given to motorists as warnings in minor violations. Records are kept; when a motorist has accumulated three blue ones he is summoned for consultation.

Red tickets are warnings to out-of-State motorists who violate Evanston traffic laws.

Polite Professors

DALLAS, Texas (AP)—An inquisitive student at Southern Methodist University stood at the entrance of the administration building and opened the door for each person entering.

Eleven of 12 faculty members said a cheerful "Thank you." Only 17 of 81 co-eds said anything.

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New Deal Bloc Grips Reins At Albany Session

Constitution Convention Attention Centers on Reform Issues

G. O. P. Stands Pat

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20—A Republican leadership laboring to make an anti-New Deal entity out of the State Constitutional Convention and a Democratic minority equally determined to force the issue of post-1932 reforms today was riveting political attention in New York as responsibility for procedure shifted from the floor of the body to the deliberations of 34 standing committees.

The second of the brief convenings which have cleared the decks for action leaves Democrats initiators of most of the propositions that will center debate, while Republicans filled the portfolio of places of which they are arbiters and in which they predominantly figure in a ratio of something like three to one.

The Democratic zeal in "beating them to the gun" on amendment proposals to a degree that puts this Party label on all save six of the 45 recommendations debouched into committee on Monday and Tuesday, was disturbing to the Republican majority, but, with the convention hopper making quick work of everything received, this bloc held fast to its convention attitude of doing nothing to rock the boat.

Political Hurdles

Admittedly many Democratic proposals represent the stiffest kind of political hurdles for a Party which hopes to successfully combat the New Deal in New York this fall and in the nation in 1940, and the fact has charged the convention atmosphere with the drama of hazard. Republican equanimity in the situation apparently derives from their decision to hold proceedings to a course that will "protect the State from inept changes." This approach had early definition by William S. Murray, Republican State Chairman, and the formula is to "consider carefully before opening the door for revolutionary measures which will obliterate proved and ancient landmarks."

It is a policy of understatement designed to obviate any attempt by the convention minority to turn the proceedings into a New Deal field day.

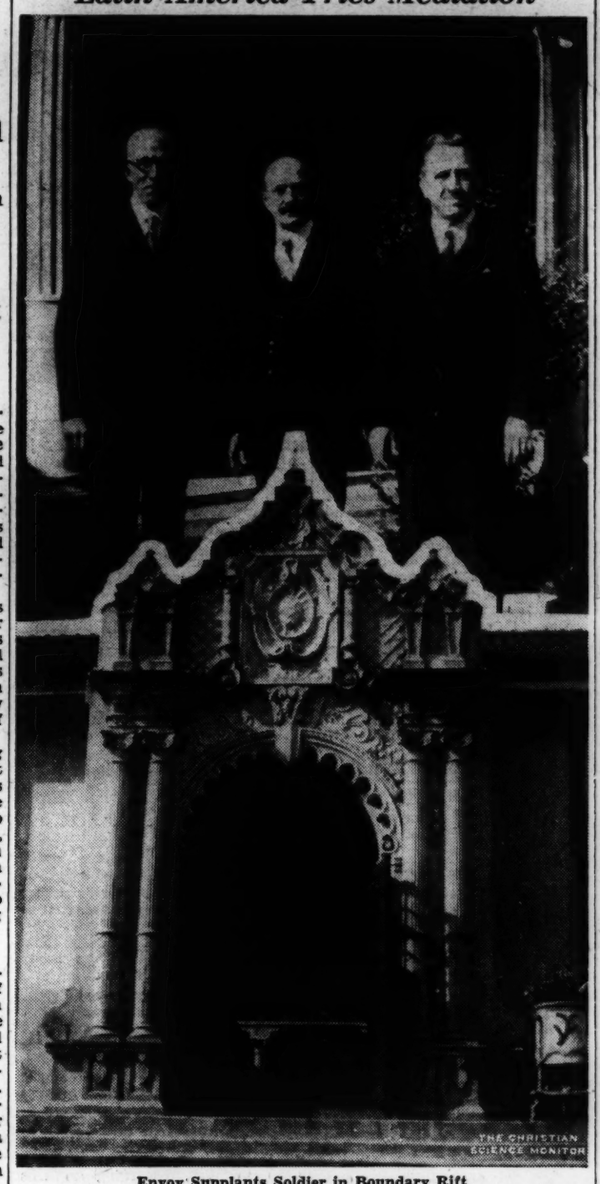
Division in Viewpoint

Meanwhile the Democratic measures sharply expose the division in viewpoint in this bloc, leaping from the broadly neo-liberal recommendations of United States Senator Robert F. Wagner and Supreme Court Justice Charles Poletti to the Old Guard proposition that would disqualify as an elector and from holding office any citizen who advocated, advised or taught the overthrow of organized government by force, violence or assassination. This latter is in the hands of the Suffrage Committee, whose Chairman, Mrs. Helen Z. M. Rodgers, is one of the six women delegates to the convention.

One signal advantage already has made itself felt in the proceedings—a public apathy deriving from the fact that this convention had none of the impetus of popular demand. It was projected in 1936, but was with-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Latin America Tries Mediation



Envoy Supplants Soldier in Boundary Rift

Dr. José Santiago Rodriguez Mediation Commission — **Tobias Zuñiga Montúfar** Venezuelan Member of Costa Rica — **Dr. Frank P. Corrigan** Foreign Minister of Costa Rica — United States Minister to Panama

Lower—Casa Amarilla, Central American Court of Justice

American Peace Plans Tested In Honduran Boundary Case

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Who Visited Costa Rica in the Course of a 20,000-Mile Airplane Survey of Latin America

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica—The Americas are testing in this Costa Rican capital whether the power of mediation under the Buenos Aires treaties may not triumph over resort to armed force. This is the significance of the boundary dispute between Nicaragua and Honduras, whose delegates have laid their formal arguments before the mediation board composed of representatives of Costa Rica, Venezuela, and the United States. Meetings are held in the Casa Amarilla, seat of the Central American Court of Justice.

It was the writer's fortune to arrive in San José the day before Nicaragua and Honduras submitted their briefs. Both delegations, as well as members of the mediating commission, labored to explain the maze of conflicting legal claims, some of which run back to Spanish Colonial times. Yet representatives of Nicaragua and Honduras recognize that settlement of this dispute by peaceful means is far more important than the territory in controversy. Neither side claims that there is great wealth in the region, but the dispute has become entangled with considerations of national prestige.

In area, the subject of this "post-age-stamp" litigation is no postage stamp. It is one and a half times the size of the smallest Central American state, El Salvador; that is, about equal to the combined areas of Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Jersey.

Honduras has prepared a series of exhibits, including a reproduc-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Economics in the News

Tax-Exempt Bonds—President Roosevelt Enlists in the Movement to Plug the Leak at the Top—A Worth-While Reform

By H. B. E.

Secretary Mellon in a book called "Taxation: The People's Business" gave a striking example of the evil of tax exemption for holders of the bonds of Federal, State or local Governments. The example was the estate of William A. Rockefeller. The total market value of Mr. Rockefeller's taxable stocks was less than $7,000,000, whereas the value of his wholly tax-exempt bonds was over $44,000,000, or six times that amount. An equally glaring instance, as I recall, was the estate of Senator James Couzens of Michigan, who made a great fortune out of the Ford enterprise, and then stuck it away in tax-free bonds. He proceeded to enjoy a big income without paying taxes.

No tax dodging was involved in the choice of tax-free investments. Some of the persons who escape taxation in this manner probably would invest the bulk of their money in "governments" whether they were tax-free or not. The thing to fasten upon is the exemption privilege. For it happens to be the greatest flaw in the American tax system, in that it discriminates in favor of those who are best able to pay.

The full benefit of exemption is felt by those who would normally be subject to the top surtax rates; in other words, by persons of great wealth. For the return on the tax-free investments must be computed at a figure composed of the yield of the bonds plus an allowance for the surtax levy that the bondholder escapes by keeping his money in tax-exempts. In effect, the rich man in the highest income brackets is offered a return of about 12 per cent on Government obligations. To the person who pays no income tax at all the same bond would be worth about 3 per cent! Tax exemption is thus a tremendous bargain to the rentier of great wealth.

¶ ¶ ¶

Take another illustration of the discriminatory effect of tax-exemption. As I say, it is the rentier who is offered this bargain; that is, the person who receives his income as unearned increment. His method of escaping taxes, however, is not available to persons whose large incomes are derived from salaries and fees. Nor is it available to persons in control or management of business enterprises, or persons who want to keep their money in private employment. The benefit is thus enjoyed, in Prof. H. C. Simon's words, in his new book "Personal Income Taxation," "by idle, passive holders of highly-conservative investments."

Now this benefit was not, of course, handed to the wealthy for the sake of doing them a favor. Such a result is incidental. The genesis of tax exemption goes back to the establishment of the United States. A great deal of argument was then involved as to the precise boundaries of authority between the Federal and State Governments. The thorniest argument was over taxation. And, finally, as one of the bulwarks of Union, there was interpreted into the Constitution the decision that the Federal Government and the local governments should be mutually excluded from taxing each other's bonds. The interpretation is nowadays disputed.

Tax exemption was interpreted into the Constitution by Chief Justice Marshall. In a famous opinion, he ruled that neither the Federal nor the State Governments had power under the Constitution to tax the bonds of the other lest one should undermine and destroy the other. "The power to tax is the power to destroy." For this reason Marshallian "purists" of the Constitution oppose any amendment, and could be counted upon to oppose any Congressional action outside an amendment to put an end to the system.

¶ ¶ ¶

Constitutional "purists" are not the only group of objectors to the removal of tax exemption. The states are the second group. Apart from their argument on Marshallian grounds, there is a practical side to their objection. If there were no exemption from Federal taxation on their bonds, the states obviously would have to pay more on their borrowings.

Thus we see that in reality tax exemption is a subsidy to the states. Most subsidies are objectionable. But this subsidy is particularly obnoxious, since it is distributed in the form of relief from surtaxes and financed by levies upon small savers!

Finally, an objector to putting a stop to tax exemption has hitherto been—according to the reformers—the Federal Treasury. For the Federal Government would also have to pay more on its borrowing if there were no tax exemption. In Secretary Mellon's time, when the Government was engaged in paying off debt, this was an insignificant fear. Nowadays, however, when the Government is piling up debt, this point is not negligible in Treasury calculations. The President's endorsement of the anti-tax exemption movement removes the suspicion from several Congressional minds that the Treasury has been blocking the movement.

Senate Report Puts Jobless At 12,000,000

Cost of U. S. Relief From 1933-37 Estimated at $19,300,000,000

Results Praised

Committee Backs Repeal of Undistributed Profits Tax Measure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—Sweeping recommendations for handling the tremendous American relief program were made today by the special Byrnes Committee of the Senate in a preliminary report.

The Committee estimates present unemployment at 12,000,000. It estimates that State and Federal relief and public assistance programs between 1933-1937 have cost $19,300,000,000. Cost in 1937 was $4,320,000,000. Expenditure of these sums, it finds, have "saved the lives and morale of millions of people in America."

The Committee recommends the Senate version of the tax program, now deadlocked in Committee with House managers, carrying repeal of the undistributed profits tax and modification of the capital gains tax.

It supports current Federal, State and Local relief programs for the duration of "the existing emergency."

Employment Spread

It recommends that relief workers be required at the time of receiving checks to file, as a condition precedent to continued employment, a statement as to the amount of earnings from outside employment, and that employment be spread among all eligible workers with account taken of the outside income.

Other recommendations, some extremely important, deal with the continued spending of the huge relief and public assistance funds.

In order to remedy lack of uniformity in treatment of different states in the matter of sponsors contributions to the cost of work relief projects, it offers a formula whereby the Federal Government would only pay labor costs and administration expenses "and not exceeding an average for the State of $5 per worker per month for other costs."

It recommends that the big Federal employment service be transferred to the Social Security Board, from the Labor Department.

Grants-in-Aid Urged

The Committee makes a blanket condemnation of the proposal for grants-in-aid to the States for relief. Such a program (round which some opposition to the Roosevelt pump priming program is crystalizing) would, in the Committee's opinion "mean the abandonment of work relief. It would also amount to a general lowering of the relief standards to the unsatisfactory low levels prevailing in many states. It can be said in support of the present Federal work-relief program that it provides a reasonably adequate security relief standard for 2,500,000 workers. In any event, we are of the opinion that at this time, with the army of the unemployed daily receiving recruits, it would be impossible to change the existing machinery without seriously impairing the ability of both Federal and State Governments to care for those in need."

In four final recommendations the committee urges:

That the social security program for dependent children should not be liberalized so as to include children of unemployed parents.

That benefits under old-age insurance begin earlier than 1942, as now provided.

That an amendment to the Social Security Act be passed requiring that the merit system be in force in the operation of a State plan under the social security program.

That vocational training be given unemployed young men to which object the CCC should devote a greater part of its work.

Business Suggestions

The "only specific" proposal made to the Committee by business for dealing with the depression was repeal of the undistributed profits tax and modification of the capital gains tax, the committee reports.

The Committee offers important

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

In the Boston Section:

Contempt action features morning session of Dolan trial.

WPA suddenly approves old Mansfield City Hall project.

Copeland sees cheap raw materials chief cause of world's ills.

Ski season ends as hundreds return from Tuckerman's Ravine.

and News From All New England in the **Second Section, Beginning on Page 9**

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'Winter in April' Title Home to Roost

Author! Author!

Pirie MacDonald
Robert Nathan

With the hyacinths in Fifth Avenue window boxes buried under the heaviest snowfall of the year the obvious shelter to seek was the Park Avenue apartment of Robert Nathan, whose "Winter in April" (Knopf) is, three months after publication, still on the best-seller lists.

The trouble is that other people have thought of it too. The elevator boy asks with an impish grin, "Did you read his last book?" And Mr. Nathan, with a few jeering telegrams in hand, is slightly bothered.

"You don't think that I am a prophet, do you?" he asks. Even a prompt and emphatic negative fails to bring comfort.

"Some of my books do seem to be coming true," he says pensively, "I wouldn't want that to happen with all of them. Do you remember my 'Road of Ages,' where I had all the Jews banished to the Gobi desert? Things are swinging a little too near that for my liking."

Mr. Nathan brightened a bit at being told that he is probably the most extraordinary writer in the world since he is given to saying, "Call me any morning between 9 and 11 o'clock. I am sure to be at home writing."

Muse Never Falters

Whereas most authors barricade their doors and take down their telephone receivers during working hours, Mr. Nathan seems to thrive on interruptions. His wife can sit in a corner of the couch with her sewing and the children can tumble on the floor and ask a few—but not too many—questions. And the muse never falters.

"It is all a matter of habit," said Mr. Nathan. "Either you have your idea in thought or you don't. And if it is there, nothing will knock it out."

Then he went on to explain that when he started to write fiction he was in the advertising business. He had a small child and lived in the country. He couldn't quite shut out his business responsibilities, nor the cries of the baby, nor the ordinary confusion of the house. So he trained himself to get straight back to his writing after any interruptions.

As a matter of fact he does some of his writing walking down Fifth Avenue. If he gets stuck with a line at his desk he just takes his hat and coat and strikes out briskly for luncheon downtown. Like as not the whole thing comes clear to him on the way. If he is fortunate he finds a pencil and the back of an envelope in a pocket, and he goes on walking and writing.

Distracting Objects

There are distracting inanimate objects around his desk. Facing him on the mantel is a model of the sailing boat which he uses at his Cape Cod summer home. That may remind him of a job of rebuilding his old house, a task which he says gives him more satisfaction than anything he has written. And close at hand is a small globe of the world. But that never sets his thoughts wandering. He likes to do his traveling in his desk chair, and throughout the winter he refuses to go even to dinner in Brooklyn, being given to a preference for staying within the boundaries of Manhattan.

Mr. Nathan takes the reviewers seriously. Several of them have greeted his more recent books with "What! another Nathan?" He rarely brings out more than two books in three years but as he has been publishing since 1919, the list of his works is now fairly long. With "Winter in April" still selling, he will have a new book out in the fall, a story of Blanche Knopf's Yorkshire Terrier appearing currenty in the Atlantic Monthly; and he has a play to be tried out in the summer theater at White Plains. Meanwhile, Mr. Nathan has been turning his hand to poetry, but he has the beginning of another novel in thought, not a whole story, but a situation which he believes will expand to book length.

Let no would-be writer think though that Mr. Nathan is satisfied. He has his moments of discontent. What he really wishes is that he were not an author but a singer. Since he isn't, he writes. And he has a pretty good time of it, only he does wish that "the world would stop spinning so that I could get a clearer view of it."

* * *

Jungle Trailers

Commander Attilio Gatti and Ellen Gatti, his wife, are very interesting people but they have had to take second place at the parties to celebrate their start on Commander Gatti's tenth African expedition. For the guests and for the Gattis themselves the center of attraction has been the five trailers which will be their home in the jungle. The guests have tried out the gadgets. They have murmured over the porcelain tub in the trailer which is to be sleeping quarters. They have fiddled with the icebox in which Mr. Gatti plans to make ice cream and aspic salad, and have sat at the desk in the trailer which is a combination kitchen-living room. They have investigated the three other trailers which complete the outfit and have decided that the expedition proves that instead of taking the comforts of the home to the jungle, people should think more about taking the comforts of the jungle to the home.

Mrs. Gatti is pretty pleased at the prospect of housekeeping without dust, insects or heat; for the trailers have screens, awnings and air-conditioning. Commander Gatti likes the idea of being able to make and break camp with a minimum of effort.

Mrs. Gatti was a bit nonplused over the strawberry shade which appeared where she had planned for dusty pink. But Commander Gatti had a rapid conference with the builder and the color is to be changed. So that now there is nothing to cool the enthusiasm with which they will set off on April 30 for the four-months trip about which Commander Gatti will write for Good Housekeeping.

Incidentally, their investigations will include a complete survey for the imminent opening up of the Congo to tourist traffic by means of a similar service of trailers.

Marjorie Shuler

Chicago Pays Quarter Billion Annually to Entertain Itself

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—When it was reported not long ago that Chicago spends $30,000,000 a year for public recreation, the city appeared to many an extremely indulgent parent. That's a lot to pay for tennis courts, playgrounds, libraries and the like, people said.

Now the Chicago Recreation Survey, of which volume two was recently released, shows that what Chicago pays out for public entertainment is quite skimpy as compared with what its citizens hand out at box offices, travel agencies, taverns, radio stores, and the like. Commercial entertainment costs Chicago about $250,000,000 a year, the Survey finds. That is something over eight times the figure for public recreation.

Commercial recreation is a huge business, points out this study, a project conducted jointly by the Chicago Recreation Commission and Northwestern University under the general direction of Dr. Arthur J. Todd of the university faculty.

All forms of purchased amusement were included in the study made by the Commission.

From all the data gathered, the Commission found that the three most popular forms of commercial entertainment here and elsewhere are movies, radio, and automobiles. Billiards and bowling, two sports which one usually thinks of in connection with commercial entertainment, got only about 5 per cent of the total "gate," or income from amusement establishments in Chicago in 1933, according to this study.

"Dance halls managed to squeeze out less than 2 per cent, while all other amusements, including, for that particular year, Chicago's Century of Progress Exposition, just about equalled the share of the movies," the report found.

Bible in Lead in the Call for Books At N. Y. City's Outdoor Reading Room

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—There is just one fact which is certain about the outdoor reading room of the Public Library which will open for its fourth season in May in Bryant Park.

Every day varies, but the one fact which remains fixed and certain is that the book most in demand by readers is the Bible, with the second favorite Warden Lewis E. Lawes' "Twenty Thousand Years in Sing Sing."

The readers are of all types, shabby unemployed men and women seeking to while away an hour, stenographers out for their lunch period, shoppers who drop down to rest on the benches and to read a magazine extracted from what was once a huge tool chest of the Park Department.

The authorities still remember the day when a man who had asked for a copy of the Bible returned it to the librarian with a pained expression, his finger pointing to the name of a New York hotel stamped on the flyleaf. The WPA worker, assigned to the library, hastened to explain that it was a Gideon Society Bible and that most of the books on the outdoor shelves are withdrawn from the Library's regular circulation or are gifts from public-spirited citizens.

There was another visitor summer before last who is remembered by the librarians. She came not to read, but to sketch. She was an elderly woman who seemed both frail and needy, but who always was cheerful and friendly. She gave the librarians some of her sketches of people reading in the park, sketches which now are the property of the Library and which critics have acclaimed. But the women did not come back last year.

The idea of the outdoor reading rom was adopted from France. It began in 1935 with one bookstall, one librarian, and 500 books. There were skeptics who thought that the location in the middle of the city might make it difficult for the affair to be managed with the decorum of an indoor library. But in three years there never has been a police call.

The shade trees, bookstalls and bright umbrellas sheltering the women librarians, make the park a gay scene all summer, and the number of visitors had steadily increased until last summer there were five bookstalls, five librarians, the huge chest of magazines, and a circulation of 72,640 books. The venture is sponsored by the Library and attended by WPA librarians.

Ford to Address Advertising Group

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Henry Ford, who rarely addresses a public gathering, will be the principal speaker at the annual dinner of the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association here April 28.

Other speakers announced by Mrs. Ogden Reid, Chairman of the dinner committee, are Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York County, and Sydney R. Montague, formerly of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

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Small War Use Seen In Helium for Reich

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—The 17,900,000 cubic feet of helium which the State Department has approved for sale to Germany, Army officials said today, could be of little military usefulness except to inflate observation balloons.

They did not take public issue with Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes' reluctance to ship the non-inflammable gas, but expressed doubt any European nation would utilize huge dirigibles in event of war.

Germany asked for the gas for use in the big commercial dirigible, built to succeed the Hindenburg, destroyed last year, in an explosion, but Secretary Ickes has withheld approval. He said Germany had not given sufficient guarantees the gas would never be used for military purposes.

Army experts said Germany's patrol distances are easily—and more effectively—covered by heavy bombers and scouting planes. The Germans abandoned the Zeppelin as a war weapon during the last period of the World War.

Windsors at Riviera In Quest of Chateau

VERSAILLES, France, April 20 (AP)—The Duke and Dutchess of Windsor left last night for Antibes in the Riviera where friends said they planned to rent for several months the Chateau de Croe, owned by the American-born Sir Pomeroy Burton.

The chateau has been rented during the past few seasons by Baron Eugene de Rothschild, the Duke's host at Enzesfeld, Austria, before his marriage.

The Duke and Duchess made reservations at an Antibes hotel where they planned to stay until negotiations for the chateau were completed.

Ferns Once for Pillows

Walls of a factory built in 1851 are still standing near Napu Crater in Hawaii National Park. At the factory the silky floss from native ferns were dried and shipped away to be used as stuffing for mattresses and pillows.

La Guardia Appeal Asks Bar to Free Courts of Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—The Association of the Bar of the City of New York has before it today an appeal by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia to join with him in ending politics in the courts here and to work for city-wide judicial reform in the interest of economy and efficiency. The courts, he declared, are costing nearly $4,000,000 a year more to maintain than the Federal Government pays its judiciary, including the Supreme Court.

Blame for this condition was placed by the Mayor on the outmoded system of administering justice in New York, to payrolls overburdened with political appointees and the absence of any single administrative head responsible for the cost and services of the judiciary and their employees.

Carries Big Stick

The Mayor's appeal to the Bar was made before 250 leaders of the Association here last night. He went before them armed with charts and statistics, and carried a big stick, which he used in favor of centralization of judicial authority here.

"I strongly suggest giving this power to the presiding justice or finding some other means," he said.

His efforts toward reducing City expenses were being frustrated in major measure by the courts, which are constantly raising the pay of employees and issuing mandamuses on the City to pay them, he continued. These mandamuses came at the expense of essential services, which had been cut "to make ends meet," he said. At the same time, he warned, he envisaged the time when he would receive a mandamus to pay money he did not have. When that time came, he added, he would refuse to pay it.

"Of all the courts in the City of New York, 41 per cent of the salaries is fixed by the judges and 15 per cent—a total of 56 per cent—is mandatory legislation fixed by the judges," he said, "so that of all of these figures I am giving you of the $16,000,000 court costs, we have absolutely no control over 56 per cent. . . ." . . . .

Limited Control

The Mayor said that of the State constitutional courts—the State Supreme Court, the Surrogates Courts, General Sessions and the County Court—the Board of Estimate had no control over 88 per cent of the expenditures, adding that the 12 per cent must be charwomen or persons "not eligible to vote."

"I submit it is difficult to control expenditures of a City while there is absolutely no control to the extent of 98 per cent," he continued.

The Mayor then proceeded to enumerate mandamus orders requiring the City to pay salary increases for court attendants, declaring the courts had said in effect that if the City did not have the money to pay these claims, it should take it out of other departments where the Board of Estimate had control.

Instances Cited

The Mayor reviewed briefly the case of a policeman who had been dismissed and reinstated by the courts after it had been found he had $75,000 more than he could account for; of the school principal who had made teachers under him make repeated loans which he never had repaid, and who, after a hearing, was dismissed, only to have the courts reinstate him with $11,000 back pay. He followed this with instances of alleged interference by the courts in administrative matters.

Recalling that the Chief Justice of the United States received a salary of $20,500, the Mayor said that in New York City a Justice of the State Supreme Court got $25,000 a year. He compared the salary of $4,200 a year paid the Chief Clerk of the nation's High Court with $10,000 a year paid the Chief Clerk of the New York State Supreme Court, First Department, in New York City.

High Salaries Paid

He then followed this with a pay schedule in the State courts, showing that the Chief Clerk of the Surrogates Court got $17,500 a year, the same as the Corporation Counsel, and the General Clerk of the Justices of the State Supreme Court got $10,000 a year, the same as the City paid Robert Moses, Park Commissioner.

All of these things and more demanded a change, he declared, and it was upon this basis that he appealed to the lawyers to aid him in obtaining revision of the State's organic law at the hands of the constitutional convention now meeting in Albany, N. Y.

U. S. Income Gains, But Gifts Decline

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—Although the net taxable income in the United States increased more than $4,250,000,000 last year as against 1935, only 2.004 per cent of it was contributed to philanthropy, which Charles V. Vickrey, President of the Golden Rule Foundation, points out is the lowest percentage of contribution recorded since 1925. Mr. Vickrey adds that the highest ratio of contributions to income recorded was 2.608 in 1932, the darkest of the depression years.

In an attempt to reverse the downward trend of contributions the Council of Executives of the Committee for Religion and Welfare Recovery with which the Golden Rule Foundation co-operates, will have a conference on April 25 with luncheon at the Town Hall Club.

Pupil, Never Absent, Awarded Scholarship

TROY, N. Y., April 20 (AP)—Warren A. Tucker, Gloucester, Mass., high school senior who never has been absent from his high school classes and who has led his class for three years, today was recipient of a full-tuition scholarship at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Other winners of the first group of awards, which totaled $9,600, included Leonard B. Kohlhofer of Pittsfield, Mass., and Thomas W. Roberts of Putney, Vt.

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Private Agencies Favored in Vote On Sale of Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—In the first big test of public ownership proposals, involving the larger portion of seven counties, voters turned the measure down by nearly a two to one dissent.

The plan, as outlined by sponsors in the various counties, was to organize publicly owned and controlled power companies to purchase and distribute electrical energy produced at Bonneville dam.

Of 46 cities and towns to be affected by the program, only four voted in favor, and those by very close margins. The rural areas were divided into nine sections, and it was expected that from these sectors would come large blocks of voters favoring such a proposition, yet only four ratified the measure, again by slight majorities.

P. U. D. sponsors declare that the issue is not "off the calendar." Washington county is planning a second election within 60 days, to determine the attitude of the voters in that county alone.

There is also a movement being organized to initiate a measure on the November ballot. This bill would be designed to amend the existing law governing the organization of power districts by permitting the issuance of "revenue" bonds retirable both as to principal and interest out of district earnings. The present law calls for the issuance of general obligation bonds.

While voters pondered the probable cause of the trend of the election, Gov. Charles H. Martin issued a statement declaring that the decisive defeat of the project was nothing more than a slap at small politicians.

Insurgent Victory Claimed by Franco

ZARAGOZA, Spain, April 20 (AP)—The Insurgents already have won the civil war, General Francisco Franco claimed yesterday in a speech broadcast to all Spain, in which he appealed to the Government to abandon the struggle.

The occasion was the first anniversary of the political unification of Insurgent Spain, General Franco's creation of a national syndicalist state last year. Similar celebrations were held in other Insurgent cities.

After his broadcast, General Franco appeared before a throng estimated by officials at more than 100,000, gathered at El Campo de la Victoria, on the edge of Zaragoza.

"El Caudillo"—The Chieftain—mounted a high platform against a background of Insurgent banners. Lifting his right hand he called, "Arriba Espana!"—"Up Spain!"

"Arriba Espana! Viva Franco!" the crowd shouted back.

Spanish Loyalists Protest

MADRID, April 20 (AP)—Dr. Juan Negrin, Premier of the Spanish Government, on April 16 denounced the Anglo-Italian accord as "clear intervention in the Spanish war."

"Had other countries respected their treaties, this war would have ended in our favor long ago," he declared.

"The Anglo-Italian agreement is clear intervention.

"Even the blindest can see this. . . . The Spanish Government must protest solemnly against such an agreement, which means intervention against us."

New Federal Periodical

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—A new periodical was added recently to the list of publications regularly turned out by Government agencies. The Social Security Board issued "The Social Security Bulletin," a 94-page compendium of articles and data concerning administration of the Social Security Act. It is to be published monthly hereafter.

Light of Headlight Lights Lights Light-Disks on Highway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—By borrowing the illumination from automobile headlights, the Michigan highway department is "lighting" 70 miles of pavement between here and Detroit in a novel way which some authorities believe will make night driving approximate the safety and pleasantness of daytime motoring.

The system is best explained from the viewpoint of a motorist traversing the highway, U. S. 16, at night. He sees stretching along the roadside on either hand, far into the distance, rows of what appear to be bright little lights on roadside posts. These brilliant "eyes" are spaced at intervals of 100 feet, about three feet above the ground, giving the appearance of a lighted fence outlining clearly the curves, dips, and humps of the highway.

If the motorist turns out his headlights, the "eyes" disappear. They consist, of course, of tiny disc reflectors, of greater brightness than ordinary reflectors of similar type. The steel posts on which the discs are mounted are placed eight feet away from each side of the pavement. The installation along the 70 miles of open highway between the two cities cost the state $23,000.

Less driving fatigue and greater safety are two of the advantages claimed for the new system. Extensive experiments made at the General Motors proving grounds at Milford, Mich., before the system was installed on U. S. 16, reportedly showed that drivers were troubled less by approaching headlights as a result of the reflectors. The tendency, highway authorities point out, is for motorists to pay more attention to the right-hand side of the road and hence to face less directly into glaring headlights.

The safety claims for the new system are based not only on the fact that the highway is clearly outlined at least a mile ahead on the straightaway, giving ample warning of curves and turns, but authorities also rely upon the fact that any "break" in the row of lights on either side indicates reason for caution on the driver's part.

Washingtonians Get $78,000 in Damages From Smelting Firm

OTTAWA, April 20 (CP)—Residents of Washington who claimed nearly $3,000,000 as compensation for damages allegedly caused by sulphur dioxide fumes from the smelter at Trail, British Columbia, were awarded $78,000 by the tribunal set up to deal with the matter. Its unanimous report was made public today.

At the same time the tribunal instructed Consolidated Smelting and Refining Corporation, operators of the Trail plant, to maintain a corrective régime designed to prevent any further damage. The tribunal will meet again at the end of 1940 to ascertain if corrective measures have been effective.

It was found no damage was caused by smelter fumes during 1937, due to remedial measures adopted by the Corporation costing, according to evidence given the tribunal, about $10,000,000. Much of this was recovered through marketing of by-products arising from removal of chemicals from the smelter fumes.

Man Is Indicted Under Neutral Act

LOS ANGELES, April 20 (AP)—Government investigation attempts to supply Spanish Loyalists with American planes through their removal to Mexico brought indictment of Fritz Bieler by a Federal grand jury here on charges of violating the Neutrality Act, it was disclosed yesterday.

One of the indictments charges Mr. Bieler bought four planes in the names of Paul Mantz, movie stunt flier and technical adviser to Amelia Earhart, and Arnold Odlum, husband of Jacqueline Cochran, noted woman pilot.

It charged that Jan. 10, 1937, Mr. Bieler bought a monoplane from Mr. Odlum and Mr. Mantz flew it to Mexico City, from where it was removed to Vera Cruz and shipped to Spain.

Mr. Mantz was quoted by Federal agents as saying Mr. Odlum and Miss Cochran had asked him to sell the ship for them and that Bert Hall, a pilot, told him Col. Roberto Ferrero of Mexico City wanted an airplane to try for some records. They quoted him as saying Mr. Bieler bought the plane through him and he received $4,000 for his services.

Mr. Mantz, the Federal agents said, told them Mr. Bieler had offered him $10,000 for one of his own planes, but he declined when he learned it would be sent to Spain.

Mr. Bieler was reported to be in Mexico City. He cannot be extradited under the indictment, officials said.

Hernandez Gets High Post

MADRID, April 20 (AP)—Jesus Hernandez, a high-ranking Communist who was left out of Premier Juan Negrin's reorganized Cabinet, has returned to a position of power.

General José Miaja announced that Señor Hernandez, formerly Minister of Education, has been named Political Commissar General of the five armies brought under General Miaja's command after the isolation of Catalonia from the rest of Government Spain. Known as the Eastern, Andalusian, Estremadura, Central, and Mobile armies, each has a political commissar general, over all of whom Señor Hernandez was placed in charge.

General Miaja's headquarters announced that 39 Insurgent pilots, most of them described as Germans and Italians, had been captured in recent operations in Catalonia.

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Ford to Visit White House, Observers at Capital Say

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—Though the White House was not yet prepared to make an announcement, informed observers in Washington were sure today that Henry Ford would be invited by President Roosevelt to an important conference next week.

The Ford invitation, it is clear, marks another phase of the present recovery program—an effort to stimulate confidence by Presidential contact with the nation's leading industrialist.

Still another important announcement came today: after conferring with the President, Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of RFC, and William O. Douglas, Chairman of SEC, announced plans for new loans to utilities out of the $1,500,000,000 authorization given by Congress last week for RFC business loans.

To Break Jam

The RFC plans to take up new issues of utilities securities, which are for the purpose of expansion that will furnish new work. This announcement brings the utilities into the recovery picture for the first time in weeks, and is plainly intended to assist in breaking the jam behind which much needed utility expansion has been dammed.

Of even greater importance to general public opinion and the intangibles of confidence, however, may be the Ford interview. Of course, the public has got rather jaded and skeptical about White House interviews, but after all the President has not for long months been in such mood as would make possible an interview with Mr. Ford, and it is clear that Mr. Ford would not have accepted an invitation at several tense moments in the past.

Thus, hand in hand with the spending-and-lending program goes a new confidence program, whose full scope has not yet been disclosed. The invitation to the automobile maker came about under ambiguous circumstances. Accounts from Detroit said that an informal "feeler" had been put out by G. Hall Roosevelt, brother of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and that an equally informal affirmative reply had come from Mr. Ford.

White House Denials

Late yesterday Mr. Roosevelt said he knew nothing of an invitation to Mr. Ford, and today Stephen Early, the President's press secretary, said that accounts that the invitation had already been issued and accepted were wrong.

Early this year the President saw a number of prominent industrialists, among them Alfred P. Sloan of General Motors, Thomas W. Lamont of the Morgan firm, and Myron C. Taylor of U. S. Steel.

But Henry Ford, who stands out, of course, as the leading single industrial figure in the nation, has had no direct contact with President Roosevelt for several years. This White House visit is bound to revive all reports of a conciliatory pact between the President and business, and to indicate Mr. Roosevelt's desires—within certain bounds—to foster confidence.

Meantime, the President pressed ahead with his recovery and spending program, regardless of problematical Congressional action. He talked today with Jesse Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; William O. Douglas, Chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission, and John W. Hanes of the Commission, on the respective phases of the program to be handled by their agencies.

Relief Proposals

The full relief picture was presented to the House appropriations subcommittee today by Harry Hopkins, relief administrator, in executive session. He argued fully the urgent need for a $1,250,000,000 relief appropriation for the first seven months of the fiscal year that begins on July 1, 1938. He was accompanied by a full staff of relief experts, led by Aubrey Williams, Deputy Administrator, Corrigan Gill, financial and statistical officer, and Col. F. C. Harrington, Chief WPA Engineer. Mr. Hopkins indicated to the subcommittee that he expected 200,000 persons will be added to Federal relief rolls to raise the total to 2,800,000 under the new recovery-relief program.

Committee members said after the session that Mr. Hopkins told them the $1,250,000,000 President Roosevelt has requested for the first seven months of the 1939 fiscal year will be sufficient to care for 2,800,000 persons during that period. At present 2,600,000 persons are on the relief rolls.

The Relief Administrator told the group that the needs for the remainder of the fiscal year—after Feb. 1, 1939—were "problematical." One committee member estimated an additional $1,000,000,000 would be required but he said Mr. Hopkins had made no estimate.

Although full details of the new program for RFC lending to utilities were not explained, Chairman Jones indicated that arrangements would be worked out whereby the RFC could take up issues of utilities securities designed to finance new work.

RFC Program

The new RFC $1,500,000,000 program was designed primarily to liberalize loan requirements to aid small businessmen and local government units in obtaining financing. However, Mr. Jones said the proposed utilities aid could be undertaken under the new provisions.

"There has been a lot of talk, Chairman Jones said, "of the utilities not getting any money and we are including them among the small businessmen."

The conferees indicated that the SEC would co-operate with the RFC in working out procedure of the utilities program.

Chairman Douglas explained that some large utilities securities issues are under discussion and Mr. Jones said that he had two or three applications for funds from small utilities already before him.

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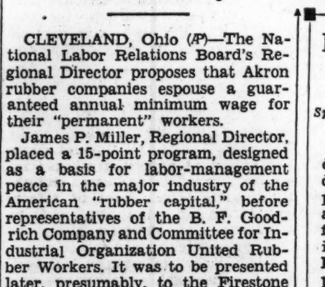
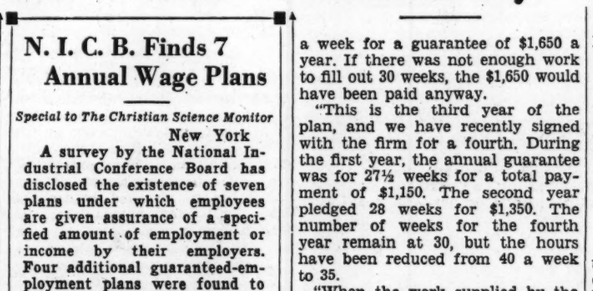
The Great Barrier Reef

Coral Formations Such as This Dot the Pacific Ocean





American Museum of Natural History; Wide World

Scenes Among the Pacific Islands

Lower Left—A Native Dwelling Before the Coming of the White Men to Islands of the Pacific. Lower Right—Blue Fish Against a Background of Coral at Barrier Reef

30,000 islands of all sizes and shapes dot broad expanse of sea—Sheltering reefs built up by coral polyps and seaweed play important part

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—If you are thinking in terms of islands, the Pacific is the place for you. For while other oceans hold occasional islands the wide waters of the Pacific cradle 30,000 of them. And of this huge total over 20,000 are made up of volcanic flows, or coral reefs, or both.

Most of the oceanic islands, perhaps all of them, had their beginnings in volcanic eruptions from the sea floor. Those festoons of land masses, such as Japan and the East Indies, which margin the continents of Asia and Australia, are the only exceptions to this rule. The lava poured out by these subterranean upheavals was almost entirely basalt, and on this base the coral insects have built so that all the islands, unless they are very new, consist in part of coral, if only to the extent of the marginal reef which protects them from the surf.

The work of the coral-builders has changed the whole geography of the Pacific. The still waters within the fringing reef, or in the lagoons, are fishing grounds for a multitude of people. Here and there in the reefs, opposite streams, wide openings occur, and thus natural harbors come into being, determining the site of ports such as Suva, in Fiji. Some harbors, such as Pago Pago, Samoa, are in the sunken sea-filled craters of old volcanoes.

Act as Breakwaters

The encircling reefs also act as natural breakwaters, thus reducing the marine erosion of the volcanic islands. Reefs, even those that are far out, act as breakwaters and give protection against the sea.

Crossing the Pacific one finds volcanic islands in plenty. One of the best examples of a complete collapsed volcanic cone and crater is Ni'au Fo'ou, the Tongan-government-owned speck which is known to stamp collectors all over the world as Tin-Can Island because of the method of delivery of its mail. It has a well-developed protecting reef and is almost wholly clothed with coconut palms. On the coast it is possible to see the fresh black lava of the 1929 eruption.

Geological Mystery

Coral atolls and coral islands, which the average man has tucked away in his mind as finished business, are actually one of the greatest mysteries of geology. A century ago, after much thought and years of observation, Charles Darwin put forward the theory that coral reefs were first formed on volcanic islands on a sinking ocean floor and that the order of development was first a fringing reef, then a barrier and lastly an atoll.

Upon a pile of black and ugly material which rapidly decomposes into soil, sea-borne and wind-borne seeds sprout and place their mantle of vivid green. The coral polyps and the seaweeds meantime build up the surrounding sheltering reefs, and thus the endless variety of the ocean is assured.

Teaching Child Manners of Road Asked by Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—The need to impress school children and parents with the injurious effects of intoxicating drinks upon the automobile driver, was noted by Malcolm L. Wilkins, Director of Safety for the Motor Vehicle Department of New Hampshire, speaking before the ninth annual convention of the Greater New York Safety Council here today. The conference, which includes a session on co-operation of high schools, is being held at the Astor Hotel.

"The effects of alcohol on the driver cannot be stressed too much," Mr. Wilkins declared. "The increase in the number of accidents from this cause reaches alarming proportions, particularly during the four middle months of the year. Plenty of good information is available for an intelligent discussion of this subject."

Mr. Wilkins declared that it was possible, through anti-alcohol education, not only to make young people's driving habits better, but to correct some of the driving faults of their parents. Opportunities to inspect cars, to study the state motor vehicle law and to discuss the common courtesies of the road, should be given high school students, he said, as well as a laboratory acquaintance with a disassembled car.

Altitudes

The "drunkometer," a means of testing the fitness of a driver to operate his car after drinking alcoholic beverages, is one of the exhibits at the convention headquarters. It was perfected by Dr. R. N. Harger of the Indiana University School of Medicine, with whom arrangements were made by the Aetna Casualty and Surety Company of Hartford, Conn., for the display here. An official of the company characterized the "drunkometer" as positive in its results and as a help in answering a question which has caused heated argument in many sections of the United States. Through testing the driver's breath, the approximate accumulation of alcohol in his body can be determined, he added.

Harry A. Barnicle, in charge of safety education program in the Hartford schools, urged that social approval be given to safe driving instead of "clever driving." Young persons should be encouraged to shift their admiration from the one who boasts of his narrow escape to the one who plays fair, he held.

Another plea for proper attitudes among students was made by Nelson A. Watson, Safety Instructor of Saugerties, N. Y.

"Drinking drivers must be universally condemned; drunken drivers relentlessly prosecuted," he declared. "Speeders, 'road-hogs,' and hit-and-run drivers must be treated with little sympathy."

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Industry Studies Basic Annual Pay

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board's Regional Director proposes that Akron rubber companies espouse a guaranteed annual minimum wage for their "permanent" workers.

James P. Miller, Regional Director, placed a 15-point program, designed as a basis for labor-management peace in the major industry of the American "rubber capital," before representatives of the B. F. Goodrich Company and Committee for Industrial Organization United Rubber Workers. It was to be presented later, presumably, to the Firestone and Goodyear companies, which with Goodrich comprise Akron's "big three."

All three companies in the last few years have moved part of their operations away from Akron, and Goodrich recently told the C.I.O. union it would take 5,000 jobs from the City unless the Union agreed to wage reductions.

Mr. Miller proposed a guarantee of 24 hours weekly for "permanent" employees, which at $28.80 a week would total $1,497.60 a year. For "permanent" women employees, he urged the same hour guarantee and $19.20 a week, which would be $998.40 a year.

The permanent employees would be the number necessary to maintain "normal" production as determined by a ten-year average.

"The real issue in fact is, How much is industry obligated to a community which supports its gigantic requirements?" Mr. Miller said.

The plan's 15 points were: classifying employees; establishment of a flexible work week; vacations with minimum pay; guaranteed annual minimum wages; distribution of an earned wage bonus annually; installation of improved machinery; guarantee of efficient performance by workers; limitation of production hour schedules; establishment of unit base rates; uniform layoff and re-employment plan; guarantee of proportional distribution of available work; proportional employment of Akron workers in new plants elsewhere; strict seniority; uniform grievance procedure; establishment of an industrial coordination commission.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 20—The innovation of the annual minimum wage is championed by several of its pioneers here as fairer to workers and productive of better labor relations in seasonal industry, where slack seasons and extended periods of unemployment are customary. The nub of the plan is the guarantee of a fixed number of weeks of work.

However, the question of whether a yearly minimum is practicable on a wide scale remains untouched by the experience of these local concerns, for they are not big enough to be typical in their own industry. Besides being small, each gives a very low guarantee.

"I think the worker is entitled to an annual wage," commented the work superintendent of one of these houses.

"The rent of the employee is figured by the year, his groceries are on an annual basis, his expenses in general run straight through, and he needs some annual minimum in the way of income to help him to manage with his expenditures of 52 weeks.

"When an employee knows that he's got the insurance of an annual minimum wage, he is more contented, does a better class of work, and has a better production.

Union Applause

"We have had a very small percentage of labor problems, fewer than without the annual guarantee. We have missed the stoppages and loss of time that as a rule come in."

From the union concerned comes equal applause. The yearly wage is put into a contract between the firm and the union, one of the few agreements, it seems, of this kind. Said a union official involved:

"The present agreement calls on the firm to furnish 30 weeks at $55 a week for a guarantee of $1,650 a year. If there was not enough work to fill out 30 weeks, the $1,650 would have been paid anyway.

"This is the third year of the plan, and we have recently signed with the firm for a fourth. During the first year, the annual guarantee was for 27½ weeks for a total payment of $1,150. The second year pledged 28 weeks for $1,350. The number of weeks for the fourth year remain at 30, but the hours have been reduced from 40 a week to 35.

"When the work supplied by the firm exceeds the weeks of the guarantee, the rate of pay continues as usual."

Wide Applicability?

Union opinion divides on the score of wide applicability.

"The annual wage is an ideal thing, but unfortunately, as I see it, the plan cannot be applied on a broad scale at the present time," remarked an official of another union in a similar field. "For 30 weeks, it may be possible.

"But many workers with steady jobs and no guarantee do better than that. Indeed most of the firms in our line would have to go out of business if they could furnish no more than 30 weeks' work.

"When you get to guaranteeing 45 or 46 weeks, that is pretty difficult to manage."

In contrast, another union official, thinking partly of the building trades, asserts the yearly wage is the coming thing in seasonal industry.

N. I. C. B. Finds 7 Annual Wage Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A survey by the National Industrial Conference Board has disclosed the existence of seven plans under which employees are given assurance of a specified amount of employment or income by their employers. Four additional guaranteed-employment plans were found to have been discontinued as a result of the enactment of unemployment compensation legislation.

Three companies report the successful operation of income-assurance plans under which employees are guaranteed a minimum annual wage. This annual wage is paid out in equal weekly installments, regardless of the number of hours worked, on the assumption that overtime will balance short-time over a period of a year.

British Air Mission Sails

LONDON, April 20 (AP)—A 10-man technical mission from the British Air Ministry sails today on the Queen Mary for an extensive survey of United States airplane production facilities.

The Queen Mary's passenger list included five "members of a Board of Trade party," J. G. Weir, Reserve Air Force officer who is a director of G. &. J. Weir, Ltd., a steel firm; Air Commodore A. T. Harris, commanding No. 4 bomber group; Commander C. John, a naval officer holding a Royal Air Force commission, and two representatives of the Government's Airplane and Armament Experimental Department.

The purpose of the six-weeks tour was not disclosed, but it was assumed the mission would study possible use of American-made planes to increase Britain's air forces.

Simultaneously, Sir Thomas Inskip, Defense Co-ordinator, sent a document marked "secret and confidential" to workers and employers in the armament industry to speed their efforts in devising increased production of munitions and planes.

It was understood Sir Thomas urged production of planes to the fullest extent of human and mechanical ability.

Otherwise, it was stated, Britain would be forced to buy planes abroad.

Mexico to Build Planes

MEXICO, D. F., April 20 (AP)—Representatives of the Canadian Car & Foundry Company announced they had signed a contract with the Mexican Government for construction of a factory to build war planes here.

The contract provided that Mexico and the Canadian company share equally in the estimated $2,000,000 cost of constructing the plane factory.

Mexico's proposal to furnish its half in oil was turned down and the Government then agreed to put up the amount in land, buildings, labor and cash.

Howard F. Klein, former United States Navy test pilot who signed for the Canadian company, said the plant would be situated at the Balbueno military airfield, just outside the Capital.

The first factory order will be for 40 Grumman fighting planes and 10 training planes, to be built for the Government within two years. Foreign markets will be sought after that time.

Mr. Klein said everything except airplane motors and propellers would be constructed in the Mexican plant.

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Synthetic Diamond Making Seen on Profitable Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, April 20—Only a few technical difficulties stand between chemists and the commercial production of diamonds, Dr. J. Willard Hershey, head of the Chemistry Department at McPherson College, told the ninety-fifth meeting of the American Chemical Society today.

In the past nine years, more than 50 perfect gems have been made synthetically at McPherson College, Kansas, ranging in size from one millimeter in diameter to two millimeters in diameter with a weight of one-thirtieth of a carat. The latter was made in 1936 and is the largest synthetic diamond on record. Six smaller gems were made in the same experiment in which gum arabic carbon was added to molten iron and the mass cooled in an ice-brine solution.

Nearly all the work now being done at McPherson is in the nature of student research under supervision of Dr. Hershey, who hopes a method of making real large synthetic diamonds will be solved.

The diamond is one of the most interesting forms of carbon, because of the many pure forms in which it is found and the infinite number of compounds of which it is a component part. Among first attempts to synthesize diamonds was that of J. B. Hannay of Glasgow, Scotland, who began experiments in 1879 and after many trials is reported to have produced a few diamonds, although there is no definite record available.

Attempts of Henri Moissan, a Frenchman, were quite successful about 1896 when he succeeded in obtaining minute particles believed to be diamonds. His largest however, were three-fourths of a millimeter in diameter. His method was to heat carbon and iron in an electric furnace at a temperature of about 2,000 degrees Centigrade. By cooling the liquid iron and carbon quickly, he attempted to change the black amorphous carbon into a diamond crystal by the pressure exerted through the rapidly cooling iron.

In 1923, an article appeared in a McPherson, Kan. newspaper to the effect that diamonds never had been manufactured and in the opinion of the writer, a noted researchist, never would be. Dr. Hershey read the article with interest because for years he had believed the task would be accomplished. Agreeing with M. Moissan that diamonds were made by the compression of carbon, he believed he knew ways to improve on earlier methods.

High Temperature Sought

Dr. Hershey outlined plans and assigned several senior students in the Chemistry Department to the problem. They hoped to find a way to gain a temperature of 4,000 to 5,000 degrees centigrade, or more than twice that obtained by M. Moissan, but no such furnace could be bought.

An oxygen-hydrogen blowtorch was tried, but the oxygen from the torch burned away all the carbon before the desired temperature could be obtained.

A homemade furnace with firebrick from a steel foundry was tried next, but the device was reduced to a glazed mass of molten rock by its own heat. Then a Chicago man built a furnace of special steels contributed by steel companies. The furnace was scarcely larger than a two-gallon pail, but it was capable of exceeding 4,000 degrees centigrade. Since the power consumption of the "pail" furnace was high, it was necessary to install a special transformer and a heavy power line.

On June 7, 1929, a mixture of chemically pure iron filings and pure sugar carbon was placed in the furnace and heated continuously for an hour and seven minutes, after which the crucible was removed and plunged into a freezing mixture. The hardened mass of carbon and iron was removed from the freezing mixture and treated with hot aqua regia for 3000 hours to dissolve the iron and after two days of searching the residue, Dr. Hershey and his assistants found two stones.

Pronounced Diamonds

These were sent to the Bureau of Standards after a preliminary test at McPherson, and pronounced "pure transparent diamonds of first quality." Though quite small, they were the largest synthetic diamonds on record.

The tests used on the gems were: insolubility in hydrofluoric acid which dissolves most other substances; hardness, tested by scratching on carborundum; density, tested in methylene iodide which has the same density as a diamond; and burning in oxygen at 800 degrees centigrade. A pure diamond is transparent. Impure diamonds are tinted various colors.

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and More to Follow

Roosevelt Wary In Approval Of Anglo-Italian Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

sent him as disapproving strongly of current British policy toward Italy, as well as toward European problems in general. Further, nothing could be more diametrically opposed to the course of policy which produced the Anglo-Italian agreement than the Scott resolution.

Questioned at his press conference yesterday about his reported support of the Scott resolution the President said he had discussed it with Representative Scott before it was drafted. He added that he has not given it his approval or disapproval. Obviously the President could not express himself publicly as approving. His failure to disapprove it weighed more heavily among observers than his failure to endorse it.

Adding private information to what is known officially informed observers must conclude that the President is still personally looking toward the possibilities of collective action against aggression, at least in the economic field. He is doing this at a time when Britain and France have turned decisively away from collective action toward frank bargaining with one of the leading aggressors, in the hope of breaking up the Rome-Berlin team.

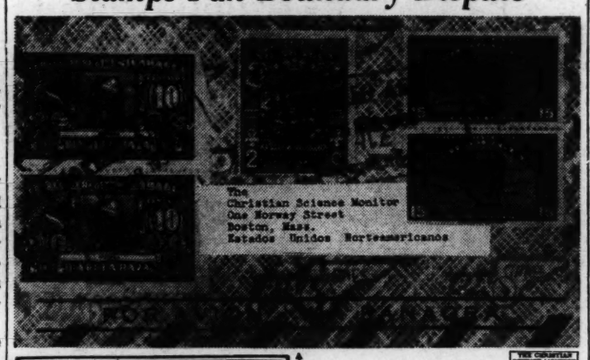
Factors in American Policy

There are two factors, in this refusal on the part of the President and others of like mind to adjust American foreign policy in all respects to the new British-French policy. One factor undoubtedly is that on social and economic matters the Chamberlain Cabinet in London unquestionably has a much more "right wing" approach than does the Roosevelt Administration here. A second factor, perhaps the more important, is doubt as to how long the Chamberlain view will dominate British foreign policy.

The West Fulham by-election in which the Labor Party won in a normally Conservative district essentially on the question of foreign policy has made quite an impression in many quarters here. Whereas the State Department professionals would orient American policy with the present Chamberlain policy, there are several Presidential advisers who are arguing that this is of necessity a transitory British policy, that sooner or later Mr. Chamberlain will go, and that when he does there will be a reversion of British policy toward the collective actionism of the pre-Chamberlain, Anthony Eden, period.

These advisers are willing to make such superficial concessions to professional propriety as was involved in the statement approving the Anglo-Italian agreement. It removes the surface appearance of any sharp difference between London and Washington. But in the background they are working diligently to undermine the isolationist restrictions on American diplomatic action with an eye to the future when the pendulum will swing back to collective action. The President does not, and cannot, officially endorse the Scott resolution. The fact remains that it accords with the concept of long-range foreign policy which the President has been talking over with many of his recent callers.

Stamps Fan Boundary Dispute



By a Staff Artist

Nicaraguan Issue

Two Stamps in Right-Hand Corner of Envelope Reveal Nicaragua's Claim to Disputed Area. These Stamps Were Issued After Honduras Printed a Similar Issue

Honduran Dispute Tests Americas' Peace Program

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of the Nicaraguan postage stamps by which Nicaragua retaliated to the Honduran stamp issue claiming exclusive ownership over land in dispute. Incidentally, sets of these controversial stamps may still be purchased, since neither side has withdrawn its issue. Publication of the stamps by Honduras, dated from 1935 to 1938, brought forth the Nicaraguan issue, dated from 1937 to 1940, and also brought the two nations to the brink of war.

Mediation Accepted

That was in November of last year, reviving a dispute which had been almost dormant for some time. At the crucial moment, mediation was offered and accepted. On Dec. 10 a pact of reciprocal agreements was signed, providing for withdrawal of troops and a six-months period of mediation.

The present truce was effected without reference to the right or wrong of legal claims advanced by the parties. It averted the threat of hostilities and provided a "cooling off" period. Now the serious work of adjusting the conflicting arguments has entered its active stage.

Briefly, Honduras contends that there is no issue to be mediated, since an arbitral award by the King of Spain gave Honduras the decision in 1906. Nicaragua contends that the 1906 award was no award, is null, on the ground that it was brought about in violation of the terms of a treaty of 1894 which provided for arbitration.

Volumes have been written in defense of both sides, and not even a judge on the bench could quickly sift this complicated legal controversy to its bases of judgment. Along the path are such confusing elements as an admission by the Nicaraguans that their Government at the time of the Spanish award may have been negligent, but certainly did not fulfill all the conditions for binding Nicaragua to the award.

Commissioners Hopeful

Honduras counters with texts of telegrams signed by Presidents of Nicaragua on two occasions, appearing to accept the award of the King of Spain. Nicaraguan lawyers reply that the President had no power to act without Congress, that his telegram was tentative, not final, and that in any case there was no authority under the treaty of 1894 for the King of Spain to render his award as sole arbitrator. Nicaragua today denies that its own representative on the three-member arbitral board of 1905-6 had authority to delegate sole arbitral power to the King of Spain. A sole arbiter could have been named only after every member of the diplomatic corps in Guatemala, then seat of the negotiations, had failed to accept the post of third arbitrator with the Nicaraguan and Honduran delegates.

There it stands, and on legal battlegrounds no solution appears in sight. Yet every member of the mediating commission with whom this writer talked is optimistic. The chairman is Foreign Minister Tobias Zuñiga Montúfar of Costa Rica. Dr. José Santiago Rodriguez represents Venezuela. He is an international lawyer and Venezuelan representative on the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. The United States member is Dr. Frank P. Corrigan, United States Minister to Panama.

The commission, in the words of its chairman, hopes that the "moral force" of the Americas at this moment of world crisis will so inspire the parties that they will rise above the realm of warring contentions into the realm of conciliation and accord. To this end the commission pledges its endeavors. With the next Pan American Conference scheduled for December in Lima, everyone in San José realizes that the American peace system itself is on trial.

New Deal Group Seizes Reins At Albany Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

out mention in either major party platform that year and campaign speakers were equally without illumination on the subject. Civic bodies have given it only casual or belated consideration, and this lack has subtly, but pervasively, communicated itself to the sessions.

That this indifference will be overcome as debates proceed is expected, though not certain, for the Republican policy of preserving a "calm, cool and collected" attitude already is showing its service as a damper to the kind of aggressiveness characterized in the address of Senator Wagner and the 14 Poletti proposals, with their emphasis on the cause of the underprivileged and labor.

As nearly as can be judged at this stage, Republicans intend to permit a thorough reappraising of the Constitution that has remained unrevised since 1894—a period marked by change in all fields of industrial and social activity. At the same time, their committee preponderance promises to hold the analysis sternly apart from all sensational latter-day "heresies."

A. F. of L.'s Political Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20 — The American Federation of Labor's definite divorce from the C. I. O.'s political subsidiary, Labor's Nonpartisan League, announced at last winter's convention in Florida, is to be followed next week by more extensive organization of A. F. of L. political units, it is learned authoritatively here today.

Plans have been completed, it is learned, for submission to the Executive Council of the Federation meeting here on Monday for a program of political action which will be more extensive than any ever before practiced by the A. F. of L. Approval by the Council is taken for granted.

The plans contemplate the establishment of local A. F. of L. Committees on Political Action. These committees will determine the political attitude of Federation units in each section on candidates and issues in the forthcoming elections. It is not contemplated that these committees will attempt in any way to set up a labor party or put up A. F. of L. candidates.

Rather, adhering to traditional A. F. of L. political policy, they will examine the records and platforms of regular party candidates and decide in each instance what candidate is to have the official endorsement of the local Federation units.

This does not necessarily preclude both A. F. of L. and C. I. O. support for some given candidate. It is pointed out that in the last New York City election the A. F. of L. supported Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, as also did the C. I. O. But it is stated in Federation quarters that it would be extremely unlikely that C. I. O. candidates would receive Federation support.

The Federation itself, on the other hand, is not yet prepared to depart from its old political policies. It expects to take a more active part in politics. But this still means throwing Federation support behind whatever regular party candidate would presumably be most friendly to A. F. of L. objectives.

The Washington labor front today also witnessed temporarily suspension of deportation proceedings against Harry Bridges, West Coast director of the C. I. O., as the result of a recent decision in the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans that membership in the Communist Party does not constitute grounds for deportation.

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12 Million Jobless In U. S.?

(Continued from Page 1)

factual material dealing with the size of America's relief load.

"It may be conservatively estimated that on April 1 approximately 14 per cent of the population of the United States were beneficiaries of one kind of public aid or another."

The number of households affected in January, 1938, says the report, was 5,904,000 and the number of persons included was 17,314,000.

Figures on Relief

Summarizing its figures on relief, public assistance and social security expenditures, the Committee finds:

Total cost of program during calendar year 1937, including WPA, CCC, old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to blind, grants of farm security administration, and emergency public works, $4,322,000,000, of which states and local governments spent $1,431,000,000.

"For the entire period 1933-37, inclusive, the total cost of public assistance and relief programs was $13,500,000,000 of which $10,000,000,000 came from the Federal Treasury and $3,500,000,000 from the State and local treasuries.

"If to these figures the cost of emergency public works is added, the total expenditures for the period 1933 to 1937, inclusive, is $19,300,000,000 of which $14,200,000,000 came from the Federal Treasury and $5,100,000,000 from state and local sources.

"The expenditure of these sums, vast as is their total, has saved the lives and morale of millions of people in America. Public works of great value have been accomplished."

British Hotel Men To Visit America

MONTREAL, April 20 (CP)—A group of leading British hotel men and caterers will sail for Canada and the United States April 22 in the liner Duchess of York, Canadian Pacific officials announced yesterday.

The ship is due here May 1 and after a day's stay in Montreal the visitors will leave for Ottawa, Toronto, and Niagara Falls. They also will visit New York, Washington, and Atlantic City.

Nazi Activities Banned in Brazil By Vargas Decree

(Continued from Page 1)

server is forced to the conclusion that this incident between Rio and Berlin has brought the "Nazi peril" as it is called publicly now, into focus throughout the continent as a whole.

The Administration took due notice, and for the time being, at least, speakers, newspaper editors, army generals, and others speak frankly of a problem which only a few weeks ago was taboo—taboo, it has been subsequently learned, because some of the newspaper censors were Integralistas who never allowed a word of criticism of Germany to be published.

Situation Is Changed

Internally, the situation has come on the heels of the "fracasso" of the Integralista uprising, the appointment of Oswaldo Aranha, a stanch democrat, to the Foreign Office and of the vigorous anti-Nazi speech in the United States of Senator Borah, which was reproduced here. All these added up to an apparent change of censorship and everybody seems to have opened his mind; and even one of the strongest supporters of the New State, a general, after his return from a trip to Chile, Argentina and Uruguay, sensing the attitude of those countries to the new developments in Brazil and of Brazil to the Nazi "affront," declared that the New State was a "real democracy."

In response to the praise and support given by the newspapers of Chile, Peru, Argentina and the United States, and by the press of other countries, the Brazilian press has been speaking bold, anew about Pan-Americanismly publishing cartoons with Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini being crowded out by Uncle Sam. And stress is being placed on the necessity for closer co-operation with the United States, for greater defensive arms, for greater caution with respect to the foreign colonies in the nation and for more intelligent control of the immigrants coming here.

What Changes Mean

The close observer of the internal evolution of Brazil in attempting to assess present developments has the feeling that advances of Fascism abroad have altered fundamentally the attitude toward that doctrine within this country and that, except for a few changes, which will probably remain, there may be a return to the old ways and customs. The atmosphere seems to be clearer, more distinctly "American" and freer. The response of the other nations of America has done much to make Brazilians realize that they are part of a whole and that to have the support of the others in the case of need, they must be ideologically close to them.

The Latin American view of the Germans and others in Latin America is summed up in the now popular phrase, "There are no minorities in the New World." All up and down the continent opposition surged up at the implied criticisms of minority treatment here by Herr Hitler, and of the orders he was issuing to Germans and German firms in Brazil and elsewhere. Another diplomatic blunder by Germany, it is said, has brought forth a clear expression of opinion from all the Americas.

'O Say' Key Flag Is Hanging Wrong, D.A.R.'s Declare

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—A wave of embarrassment fluttered through the Smithsonian Institution today—all because of the Star Spangled Banner and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It happened this way:

As a lot of Americans do not know, the original flag that inspired Francis Scott Key to pen the National Anthem hangs behind a tremendous glass case in the Smithsonian Building.

The D. A. R.'s are in annual convention this week, and they know the flag is there, because it's part of their business to keep informed about flags.

A group of D. A. R. members made a pilgrimage to the Institution in their spare time to see how the banner was withstanding the years.

A guard showed them the way to the flag and then went back to his business of counting the thousands of sightseers who are visiting the Smithsonian these days.

And then—it happened.

The women—slightly out of breath—came back to the guard. They pointed to the banner.

"It's hanging the wrong way!" gasped a spokeswoman, "the stars should be to the left, not the right."

Unable to settle the issue, the guard called an official who agreed the Star Spangled Banner was hanging the wrong way.

Whoever mounted the tattered flag on a piece of canvas mounted it the wrong way. If the Institution tried to hang it with the stars to the left, all you would see would be canvas.

The D. A. R.'s admitted that would be worse than having the banner backwards, and being assured it probably would fall to pieces if it were changed, they left.

Yes, the Star Spangled Banner still waves.

Women Voters Aid Port of New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—The port of New York has gained some new advertisers, members of the League of Women Voters, who have planned a series of talks throughout the city "to personalize the $1,000,000,000 investment of the world's greatest harbor for the users of its products who live and shop in New York."

With the co-operation of representatives from the Governments and trade of foreign countries the women will put on a series of talks before various organizations, the speakers presenting the color and customs of their own nations, products, business and industry, and the problems of foreign trade.

C. I. O. Halts 'Dues Drive'; General Motors Plants to Open

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Flint, Mich.: Promised cessation of the United Automobile Workers' "dues-drive" picketing of a General Motors Corporation plant returned the industry here to a less turbulent state today.

In the wake of two shut-downs of the Corporation's Fisher Body Plant No. 1 in as many days, and an ultimatum from Corporation heads, the C. I. O. Union agreed to discontinue its tactics of picketing the building to intercept delinquent member workers.

William S. Knudsen, Corporation President, announced late yesterday in Detroit the plant here would remain closed "until the practice is stopped."

Shortly afterward, Homer Martin, U. A. W. President, called a halt to the picketing.

The plant remained shut today the management explaining technical adjustments were necessary in view of the two idle days. It will reopen tomorrow to return its currently employed 3,700 workers to their jobs.

Meanwhile, new union methods for resuming the dues drive were indicated.

Henry Wilson, President of the Union's Fisher Local, said "membership checks" would be made as employees leave the plant, as an alternative to the forenoon picketing.

Charging the U. A. W. with "breach of faith," Mr. Knudsen referred to the dues drive picketing as "this latest development to obtain a closed shop by coercive methods."

"We expect," Mr. Martin retorted, "to have a closed shop in the auto industry, but this has no relation to it."

"Certain corporations," Mr. Martin said, referring to labor troubles in general, "are seeking to utilize the depression to destroy the Union."

A number of disputes in Detroit factories have led to shut-downs and sit-down strikes recently.

At the Michigan Steel Castings Company, meanwhile, policemen, with flying nightsticks, broke up a 25-man picket line led by an unidentified man in football headgear. Twenty-five workers entered the plant, and the management announced operations were resumed on a curtailed schedule after two days of idleness caused by a strike against a 10 per cent pay cut.

San Francisco: Representatives of the Northern California Newspaper Guild and five San Francisco Bay area newspapers signed a one-year working contract today after four months of negotiations.

The contract, which expires April 19, 1939, covers hours, wages, and working conditions in the editorial and business offices of the San Francisco Examiner Call-Bulletin, News and Chronicle, and the Oakland Post-Enquirer.

Two of the Guild's chief demands, preferential hiring and the "Guild Shop," were not included in the pact, which was accepted by the Guild membership April 17 by a vote of 243 to 22.

Rochester, N. Y.: Rochester merchants were assured supplies of fresh fruit and vegetables today when produce dealers and union truck drivers ended a four-day strike.

With about 100 produce truck drivers returning to work as soon as possible, the adjustment marked the first major stride toward peace in the labor controversy which has throttled heavy hauling and practically all delivery in the city.

More than 900 truck drivers in other classifications, remained on strike, and scheduled further conferences today. The tentative agreement embodies a 48-hour week, time and a half for overtime above 48 hours but not above any eight-hour day, and an eight-cent an hour increase for helpers and a two-cent increase for drivers, bringing wages to $25 and $28 a week.

San Juan, Puerto Rico: Striking clerks and stevedores, demanding complete unionization of steamship company office personnel, today prevented cargo movement for the third successive day.

R. A. Nadal, speaking for the steamship lines, declared the strikers' failure to return to work was in violation of an agreement to arbitrate the issues which caused the five-weeks' longshoremen's strike of last January and February. Negotiations have been in progress for two months. P. J. Rogan, C. I. O. representative, said the strikers stood firm in their demands for a complete closed shop.

The Puerto Rican Labor Commissioner, Prudencio Rivera Martinez, wrote the strikers he considered the present movement for a closed shop "unnecessary and vicious."

Saskatchewan Plans To Resume Courses For Jobless Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Training classes for unemployed youth of Saskatchewan have been so successful that the Province is already making plans for resuming the classes next winter.

Nearly 4,200 boys and girls in their late 'teens and early twenties took advantage of the plan to secure vocational education. The cost was shared by the Federal and Provincial Governments.

All the rural educational work kas conducted by the Extension Department of the University of Saskatchewan. The urban work was in the hands of school boards of the various cities.

Twenty-five of the leading men in the classes were chosen to take a five-months course at the university.

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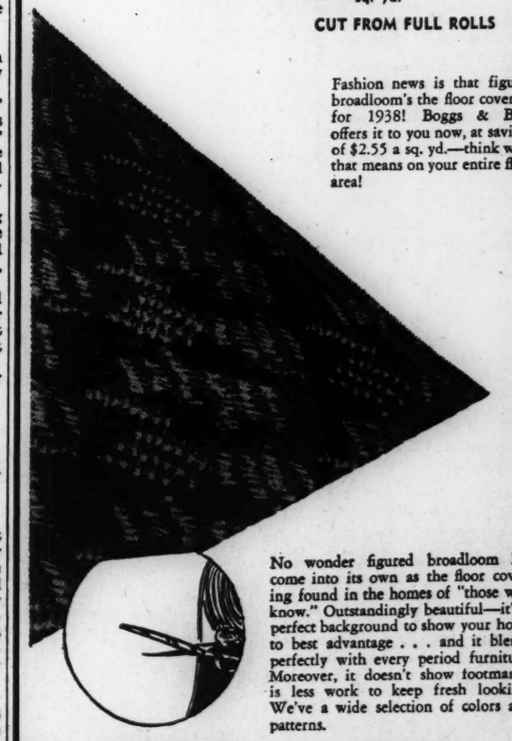

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Rumanian Unrest Continues; Nationalist Dailies Closed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 20—Gen. Ion Antonescu, Minister of War in the first Cabinet of Patriarch Miron Cristea, is understood to have been dismissed from the Army.

General Antonescu was dropped from the Cabinet when the Cristea Government was reformed on March 30. He had been a vigorous supporter of the democratic movement of Dr. Juliu Maniu, head of the now proscribed National Peasant Party. He also was a supporter of Cornelius Codreanu, leader of the Iron Guard, and an opponent of Madame Magda Lupescu, whose influence with the King has been a source of political disagreement.

The Government official gazette has published a decree providing that all Rumanian subjects in foreign countries will have their citizenship revoked and their properties and savings confiscated if they engage in propaganda against Rumania.

Meanwhile several prominent Nationalistic dailies have been stopped. A large hotel which was the gathering point of Opposition leaders has been closed and there are reports that Dr. Maniu has been "interned" on his farm in Transylvania.

The Interior Ministry announced that another 1,500 Iron Guard members were under arrest after a search of their homes and barracks had disclosed plans to capture King Carol.

This announcement came a few hours after Codreanu, arrested Sunday with hundreds of his Iron Guard followers, started serving a six-month prison sentence in Tilava prison near Bucharest.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—Political uncertainty prevails in Rumania, and trade has slumped seriously. One person, King Carol, exercises exclusive control over internal and external policies, but he directs them along a zig-zag course.

Not only have there been four Governments within four months but they have followed contradictory policies—even though apparently they have emanated from one source.

On Nov. 13, 1937, Prime Minister George Tatarescu presented the resignation of his Cabinet because it had finished a regular four-year term of office. King Carol attempted to form a personal Government, with the democratic National Peasant Party furnishing most of the Ministers, but its leaders refused to accept power on such conditions, so after five days Mr. Tatarescu was again made Premier and empowered to conduct the elections for a new Parliament. On Dec. 20, 1937, for the first time in history the Rumanian people voted a Government out.

The outstanding feature of the elections was the success of Cornelius Codreanu's young Iron Guards. His youthful, fanatical Fascists seemed to be taking the country by storm.

Yesterday's sentencing of Codreanu to six months in prison is in sharp contrast to the leniency which he has received on other occasions. Although his sentence was nominally for an offensive letter written to Former Premier Nicholas Iorga, it was carried out against the background of the Government's revelation that Codreanu's "Iron Guard" were planning a "march on Bucharest."

Four years ago a military tribunal completely acquitted Codreanu with any connection with the assassination of Prime Minister Ion Duca. The evidence showed him to have been slain by Codreanu's followers and it was alleged that this action was taken on Codreanu's orders.

King Placed in Quandary

Codreanu's influence after the December elections, however, had placed the King in a quandary.

He could not retain the defeated Prime Minister, Tatarescu. He could not call upon the uncompromising democrat, Dr. Juliu Maniu, who would have ended the personal regime. And he could not give power to Codreanu who would have placed King Carol in the same position as King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. So he resorted to Octavian Goga, one of the two chiefs of a small, violently anti-Semitic, unreservedly pro-German party.

Mr. Goga came to power on Dec. 28, and immediately set up an almost revolutionary, anti-Jewish regime, which was backed by King Carol. It is noteworthy that the Rumanian King gave more than six newspapers interviews in which he declared himself behind the Goga Government. Rarely has a Cabinet been more publicly and unequivocally covered by a sovereign than this one. The newly-elected Parliament was dismissed without ever having met and new elections were announced.

However, the Goga Government's methods were so disastrous from every point of view and the probability of his winning the election so completely remote even with "assistance" that after 44 turbulent days he was summarily removed.

On Feb. 11 a new kind of super-Cabinet was appointed under the leadership of the Patriarch Miron Cristea with many elderly statesmen from many political groups participating. The King issued a proclamation assuring the Nation of his unreserved devotion, denouncing all political parties and announcing radical constitutional changes.

New Charter Promulgated

On Feb. 20 King Carol presented his people with a Constitution giving practically all power to the Crown. This was solemnly promulgated on Feb. 27, following a plebiscite as a democratic act.

The chief work of the Cabinet of elderly statesmen was to annul the radical anti-Semitic measures of the Goga Government. It had taken that Government, with the King's approval, 44 days to introduce the alarming reforms and the new Cabinet, under the King's direction, took 50 days to abolish them.

Then its work was finished and it resigned. As a matter of fact it had been altogether too clumsy to conduct the affairs of a State at a moment of crisis. It was a sort of debating society of elderly celebrities, with no dominating personality except King Carol. So on March 30 a new Cabinet of young men was formed, but still with the Patriarch at their head.

Thus, in November a new Government, in December a second, in February another, and in March a fourth.

The Charm of England's Countryside

"Clovelly," by Don McMaster, in the International Exhibit

This camera study by Mr. McMaster, an English photographer, was voted the most popular picture in the Kodak International Exhibit for 1938 when it was shown recently in New York. The picture is one of 200 photographs submitted by amateurs from all parts of the world for the Kodak exhibit. The Exhibition will be shown at the Hotel Claypool, Indianapolis, Ind., April 23 to 25.

Stalin Orders End of Purge On Collective Farms

(Continued from Page 1)

ments, as well as for administrative purposes.

As a result farmers in some provinces failed to receive any cash in 1937. Others received only 28 to 30 per cent of their farms' cash incomes.

This caused peasants to seek work elsewhere, which in turn forced the collective farms to hire workers from outside.

Spring grain sowing is lagging more than 13,000,000 acres behind the area planted last year.

To Speed Sowing

Although the anti-purge order failed to mention this lag, it was believed intended to speed up the sowing, as well as to hasten other preparations for the 1938 crops.

The anti-purge decree revealed that many families have been expelled from farms because heads of families found employment elsewhere.

Individual peasants have been benefitting from privileges not shared by collective farmers, the Government said. They escaped from a requirement to deliver taxes in kind to the Government, such as meat, horses, and personal service on roads.

Furthermore, the Government declared, they hired out as hands on collective farms at wages higher than the earnings of collective farmers.

Izvestia, the Government newspaper, reported that only 14,352,000 hectares (about 35,463,792 acres) have been sown so far this spring, as compared to 19,711,000 hectares a year ago.

Spring sowings thus far cover only 17 per cent of the area scheduled for planting.

The delay was explained partly because of unfavorable weather in many provinces, the newspaper asserted, but much of the lag was blamed on failures to repair tractors and faulty operation of collective farms, for which local officials were held responsible.

Japan: How the 'Axis' Serves Tokyo

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The attention of the Japanese people has been focused on the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo axis by the lavish welcome which has been accorded to the Italian good-will mission, headed by Marquis Giacomo Paulucci, which has been touring for several weeks during the early spring. From the moment when the Italian visitors arrived in Nagasaki (where, incidentally, it is proposed to erect a statue to the Italian composer Puccini, author of the opera, "Madame Butterfly") the traditionally complete Japanese hospitality has fairly outdone itself.

The day of the arrival of the mission in Tokyo suggested a national holiday, with all large buildings displaying Japanese and Italian flags. The Italians arrived at the Tokyo Station amid a fanfare of greetings from high officials and national organizations; curious throngs gathered about the Imperial Hotel, where the visitors took up their quarters; and a lantern procession was organized in their honor on the first evening of their stay.

The visit of the mission has been a crowded round of sightseeing, entertainment and speechmaking. The latter, in the main, has been pretty exuberant. So Foreign Minister Koki Hirota, greeting the Italian delegation at a mass meeting which was attended by 100,000 citizens of Tokyo, characterized the pact against the Communist International, originally signed by Japan and Germany in November, 1936, to which Italy adhered a year later, as "an epoch-making achievement for the sake of world peace and a strong moral support to Japan, which is now engaged in a campaign to clear China, our neighboring country, of the Red menace, so as to bring about permanent peace in the Far East."

Common Bonds Cited

Marquis Paulucci, with characteristic Latin warmth and vivacity, declared on the same occasion:

"It is not without good reason that the Empire of the Rising Sun and the Imperial Italy of Mussolini find themselves so close to one another at the present time. Legend, history, life are our common bond. The origin of Rome, like that of your Empire, was blessed by the favor of heaven. The history of Rome, like yours, has sought its deep breath on the sea. Life is our bond, because a similar destiny has led us to the same needs and the same ideals. Fascist Italy, like Japan, extols daring and sacrifice and has built up an Empire through strenuous effort."

What political realities lie behind these demonstrative exchanges of cordiality, which have also taken place from time to time between Japan and Germany? There is obviously more in the pact for opposition to the Communist International than meets the eye. There is evidently no reason why three powerful governments should be obliged to concert action against such small illegal Communist groups as may still exist. The pact cannot even be interpreted as directed exclusively against the Soviet Union, although the present relations between all three signatory powers, on one side, and the Soviet Union, on the other, are regarded as very bad.

The Berlin-Rome-Tokyo axis should rather be considered an instrument for the revision of a status quo in world affairs which leading spokesmen for Germany, Italy and Japan have repeatedly characterized as unjust, oppressive and untenable. It was Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, Home Minister and enfant terrible in the Japanese Cabinet, who let the cat out of the bag when he stated in a New Year message that the Anti-Communist International Pact was directed against England, as well as against Russia. Italy, the Admiral observed, would hold England in check, just as Germany would hold the Soviet Union in check, so that Japan could carry out its policies in China without fear of foreign intervention.

First Criticisms Disappear

At the time when the original anti-Communist pact was signed between Japan and Germany in 1936 there was sharp criticism of the step in the Tokyo press and in the Diet. It was recognized that the pact produced a bad impression in Great Britain and America and one Tokyo newspaper urged the Government not to make "red-hot enemies for the sake of lukewarm friends." At present this criticism has disappeared, and not solely because of war-time restrictions on freedom of speech.

The situation radically changed when Japan last summer embarked on a policy in China which could not find approval in Great Britain and the United States. Given the present policy in China, it is clearly in Japan's national interest to take allies where it can seek them, among powers which are interested in redrawing the map of Europe, as Japan is interested in remaking the map of Asia.

A Japanese acquaintance recently remarked to me that the Japanese educated classes were somewhat perplexed as to what Germany and Italy expect from Japan in return for the help which they are giving by keeping Great Britain and the Soviet Union chained to Europe. In the case of Italy, the answer is fairly easy. Italy has never been an important power in the Far East, and hence stands to lose little by reason of Japan's advance. Indeed, Mussolini, anticipating a Japanese victory, probably believes that Italy may obtain economic advantages by taking an early unequivocal pro-Japanese stand and by being first in the field to recognize Manchukuo.

In the case of Germany there was clearly more doubt and hesitation as to whole-hearted endorsement of the Japanese campaign in China. Germany had built up a substantial trade with China and its merchants were reluctant to sacrifice Chinese good will. However, the big diplomatic and military shake-up in Germany last February brought to the fore the individuals and groups which favored an actively pro-Japanese policy.

Reichsführer Hitler cast the die in his speech before the Reichstag on Feb. 20, when he announced his intention to recognize Manchukuo and substantially identified Japan's cause with the crusade against Bolshevism.

Based Mainly on Expediency

It is significant in this connection that the prospective successor to the former German Ambassador here, Dr. Herbert von Dirksen, is the present German Military Attaché in Tokyo, Gen. Eugen Ott. Dr. von Dirksen had always been inclined to stress the limitations of the anti-Communist pact, while General Ott played a considerable part in its negotiation.

There is no economic cement for the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo axis. Neither Germany nor Italy can spare any substantial amount of capital for the development of Manchukuo and North China. While an Italian economic mission will come to Japan in the near future there is little reason to expect that it can stimulate any very significant increase of trade between the two countries. One Japanese newspaper, however, the Nichi Nichi, indeed voiced the suggestion that Italy might obtain loans in England which it could invest in Manchukuo and North China. But this seems to be only shadowy conjecture.

Despite much talk of ideological bonds between Japan, Germany and Italy, the "axis" is mainly based on expediency. All the participants in this informal understanding are anxious to achieve certain objectives which, as they believe, they can obtain more smoothly and with less risk of major conflict, if they work together than if they act separately. Should any one of the three partners reach the satiation point it is highly doubtful whether it would make any great sacrifice of national interests to advance the cause of the two others.

William Henry Chamberlin

Manchukuan Envoy Takes Post at Rome

By the Associated Press

Rome, April 20

Hsu Shao-ching, Manchukuo's first diplomatic representative to this country, has arrived in Italy to assume his duties as Minister

Manchukuo, the Japanese-dominated Empire carved out of Manchuria, was recognized by Italy last November when its Consulate at Mukden was raised to the rank of a Legation.

Aliens in Moscow Lose Aides

(Continued from Page 1)

sought work with Soviet organizations ended up in prison or exile.

The Soviet police have been arresting employees of foreign embassies for many years. But the police formerly distinguished between "bad" and "good" embassies. The same was true of newspaper correspondents. In general, Japanese and British embassies and newspaper correspondents have always been "bad." The Germans, after being "good" for a long period,, became very "bad." The French reversed the process, becoming "good" after 1934. Until recent months the American Embassy and American correspondents were rated "good."

Apparently the police no longer make such distinctions. All foreigners, without exception, are rated "bad"; and every Soviet citizen who works for any foreigner is a permanent object of suspicion. The police appear to be working systematically toward breaking all contacts between Soviet individuals and the outside world.

Watch Cooks and Maids

Only a few foreign residents are now permitted in Moscow, and practically none in other Soviet cities. They are in an unfortunate position. Few of them arrive with an understanding of the Russian language, and they are finding it almost impossible to get teachers, since so many teachers have been arrested. To carry on their work properly, diplomats and correspondents need secretaries to help them with translations and interpretation. There never were many equipped for this work, and arrests have sharply reduced their number.

The police previously showed constant interest in such "intellectuals," and occasionally arrested them. But they did not bother ordinary servants, who are more necessary for foreigners in Moscow than anywhere else in the world, because of the language difficulty and also because Soviet shops have none of the "service" taken for granted elsewhere. Shops will not deliver goods; they often run short of food and household necessities for weeks at a time, and purchases require long waits because the shops are badly organized.

Now, however, cooks and maids are objects of police attention as well as clerks and translators. Some of them have been arrested; many are frightened frequently by being stopped and questioned. A number of foreign diplomats have been unable to replace arrested cooks, and wives are doing their own cooking.

Casual laborers for foreigners also are arrested. A typical example is the man engaged to wax floors in one embassy. He had done this work for some time, but after working one day he disappeared. His wife went to the embassy looking for him; she had not been notified of his arrest, although she had no job and was left with two small children.

Million Arrested, Estimate for Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

An estimate of the number of persons executed or arrested through the Soviet purge is almost impossible to determine in view of the Government control of sources of information.

Figures compiled from Soviet newspapers, however, show that "more than 1,000,000" individuals have been arrested for political reasons within the past year.

Japanese Resume Shantung Drive; Win Two Battles

SHANGHAI, April 20 (AP)—A Japanese offensive today thrust back the Central China Army in two major battles along the 50-mile front in southern Shantung Province.

The offensive checked optimism Chinese had shown with their victory at Taierhchwang, and it appeared they were making a last stand in the Province—more than three-fourths of its 56,000 square miles nominally under Japanese control.

The two battles were along the Lini front with its willow and mulberry bordered Yi River and at Hanchwang, southwest tip of the front. Japanese said they captured Lini and Chinese admitted loss of Hanchwang.

Japanese capture of Lini put them in position for a reorganized drive against the vital Lunghai Railway, China's east-west trunk line.

The Lini victory was hailed as avenging in part the Japanese defeat at Taierhchwang, but foreign observers believed all Japanese preparations were not yet complete to permit the offensive to swing along in full force.

When the Japanese are ready again to seek control of the Lunghai, there may then be the biggest battle of the war. Reinforcements and supplies are being brought in from Tsingtao.

Arrest Italian Newsman

PEIPING, April 20 (AP)—Luigi Barzini, Jr., Italian newspaperman, was arrested by Japanese on April 18, at Kupehkow on the Manchukuo border.

Signor Barzini, a survivor of the bombing of the United States gunboat Panay last Dec. 12, had conducted a party of 10 foreigners, including several Americans, on a tour of the new Peiping-Jehol Railway. The party was permitted to return, but Signor Barzini was taken to Chengteh, Jehol. The reason for his arrest was not disclosed.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Paging a Government Interest in the Housewife

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

For the Housewife as Consumer —A Federal Agency?

Assembling of Activities Now in Various Bureaus Is Proposed as Service to Job of Homemaker

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

A Department for the housewife in the federal government? Why not?

The farmer is served by the Department of Agriculture. The business man has the Department of Commerce to look after his interests. Labor has a Department of its own. Isn't the woman engaged in the business of making a home just as important a factor in the economic well-being of the nation as any of these?

Remember the NRA postage stamp with capital, labor, the farmer and the consumer marching along side by side? The artist who painted that picture was an idealist. Actually the lady who represents the consumer hasn't quite caught up with the other three as far as recognition from government and industry is concerned. But she is gaining on them.

Of course, housewives aren't the only consumers. Everybody who eats food or wears clothes is a consumer. But housewives do by far the greater part of the buying. Hence, as a class they are largely identical with the so-called consumer.

Chauffeurs de Luxe

Running a harmonious, orderly home at a minimum cost is the aim of 24,000,000 American women who have no paid employment and 4,000,000 more who hold both a paid job and a homemaker's job, according to Census Bureau figures. Getting their money's worth is a primary concern to these 28,000,000 women and indirectly to the millions of men and children dependent on their selection.

Among the delegations which came to Washington within the last month was one from the newly-formed Consumers' National Federation, founded in New York as a clearing house for organizations interested in consumer movement. They asked President Roosevelt to promote the establishment of a government agency for the consumer. True, there are several government agencies already serving the consumer but the departments where they are located look at things primarily from the point of the producer—the farmer, businessman and laborer.

What They Do

The Bureau of Home Economics in the Department of Agriculture can and will tell you how to cook cheap cuts of meat to make them the most edible. It will tell you how to take grass stains out of Johnny's white pants and a hundred other worth-while things. Right now it is engaged in measuring 100,000 school children in various parts of the country, standing, sitting and squatting, with the idea of getting manufacturers to make children's clothes to fit better, so you won't think Harry is overgrown when he wears a size 8 and is only six.

The Food and Drugs Administration comes in contact with the average home less directly but you would feel its absence should it close down. It heads off spoiled meat and other deteriorated foods before they get to your table. The Bureau of Standards makes you sure you don't get short weight. Many women's clubs and schools are using as a textbook the Consumers' Guide published twice a month by the Consumers' Counsel of the Department of Agriculture. Recently President Roosevelt signed a bill giving the Federal Trade Commission new powers to protect the public against wasting money on products that are misrepresented in extravagantly-worded advertising either on the radio or in magazines and newspapers. Heretofore the Commission could proceed against "chiselers" only if a business competitor complained. Now it can take the initiative if it finds the public is being fooled. Advertising having to do with cosmetics has come under the law's strong arm for the first time, too.

Just how far should this concern of government for the consumer go? Is it the government's business whether the housewife spends her money wisely or foolishly? Is it its business to teach her what to look for when she goes to a store or is it a matter for the schools and colleges to teach people about when they are young?

Wise Purchasing

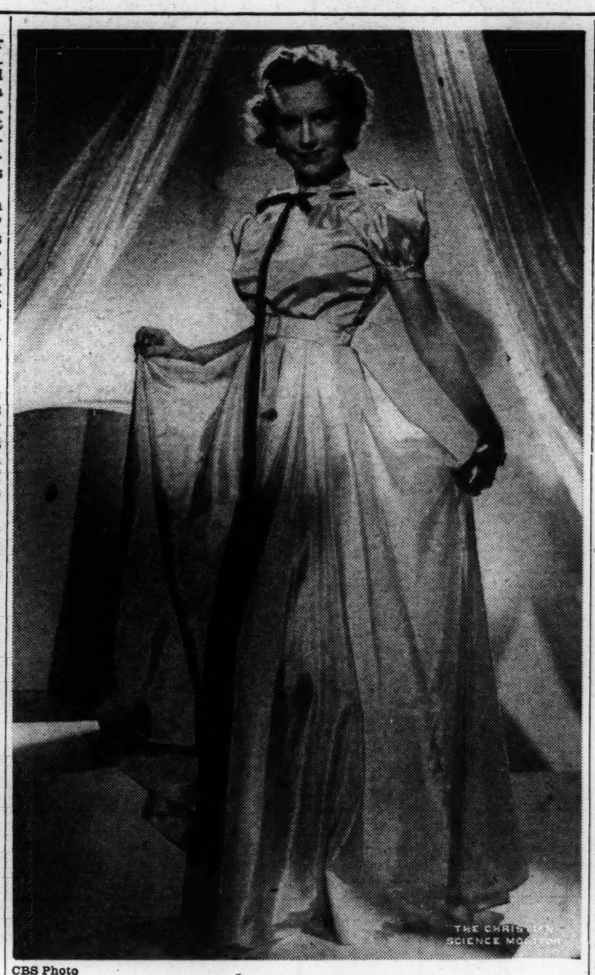
One can't judge by times gone by. Selection of purchases requires more wisdom every day. Where our mothers had half a dozen products to choose from we have 50. With the radio and the development of photography, pressure salesmanship has soared to new heights.

It would be interesting to interview tradesmen in any big American city to determine whether people make more useless purchases than they did 20 or 30 years ago.

A Department for the Housewife is still a long way off. First step would be the creation of a consumers' bureau. The movement is making headway much the same way as it did with labor and business before the Departments of Labor and Commerce were established.

In the meantime, it looks as if the housewife who often thinks she has no profession has one in which the business world is crying out for experts. The president of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., recently told a group of business women that jobs for women trained in home economics are almost unlimited today—and that in a nation which talks of a permanent load of unemployment! There is always opportunity if one looks in the right place for it.

In her news-rounds in the American Capital, Mary Hornaday, who is on the staff of the Monitor's Washington Bureau, gathers up a good deal of material that seems to us of special interest to readers of this page. Accordingly, we have arranged with Miss Hornaday that we receive from her a monthly "letter" of discussion and information emanating from events in Washington. The above article is the first.—Editor of the Women's Page.



CBS Photo

Velvet Accents for Evening

When Julie Gibson, songstress on the Joe Penner Sunday CBS broadcast, wants to look particularly demure, she chooses this shell pink taffeta period frock. Not entirely quaint, it has modern touches in the black velvet ribbon laced through the flat neckline and then hanging to the hem. There's a jacket with a small stand-up collar that goes with this Patricia Perkins model

sleeves, giving the wearer two entirely different styles for wear with the same print frock, both being of the same monotone and wearable with odd skirts of plaid, stripe or check, in any fabric. To add to the glamour of a brief bolero, it may have either a matching belt or swathed sash with long tie ends. Instead of a built-up skirt a close fitting corselet girdle with trim side closing can be easily made, for wear either with or without a belt.

Important Accents

The home dressmaker who is expert in the use of detachable collars, cuffs, pocket flaps and the like will enjoy snapping into place on her jacket-frock unexpected bits of whatever print is her choice for that particular day. When a third color is introduced it repeats some bright touch that appears, in small degree, in the print. This third color often takes the form of a lapel gadget or the projecting corners of a handkerchief.

These suggestions for practical and easy remodeling are equally suited to the combining of plain-and-print washable fabrics, the addition of an inexpensive remnant of gay, cotton print often being all the outlay needed for remodeling a last summer's cotton or linen ensemble. With models and fabrics suited to so many wearers, the "print-and-plain" idea will commend itself to the many women who enjoy making pretty clothes for themselves and their children. **Helena Judson**

From One Who Enjoys Household Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

The articles on "Why a 'Servant Problem'?" and "Household Employment—A Labor Question" which have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor recently have been most interesting to me. Having in times past resorted to the type of work therein discussed, I have keenly sensed a problem that needed urgent attention and am very grateful that a beginning has been made in dealing with it. Too, I feel some solution is inevitable.

Although my work in homes has always been as a means to an end, I do believe that under just conditions, no type of employment could be more fascinating to those adapted to it. There is a "somethingness" about home service that might be described as almost enticing. One works with and for a family encompassed with all its naturalness, mirth, affection and virtue. Varied tasks bar the door to monotony and bring delight to daily duties. Inspiration, art, industry, resourcefulness, efficiency, creative and imaginative thinking all find such free expression there.

Should the doors be opened to joyous service in this field I believe society at large will be abundantly blessed thereby and undoubtedly unemployment would have to yield up many a victim.

Thank you for your efforts to further this end. (Miss) D. E. F.

Through the Editor's Window

Training Our Powers of Concise Observation

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Spring should show us the value of observing detail, of doing away with the somewhat lazy human tendency of noting only masses, dealing only in generalities. It is true, of course, that those comparative generalities—the puff of light green across a hillside, the massed gorgeousness of azaleas in bloom, the "host of golden daffodils" of Wordsworthian preference, the veil of bird song of an early morning,—fill our eyes and ears with spring loveliness. But the real language of spring, we submit, is in the single yellow cup and saucer of a daffodil, the exquisite lines and scallops within the rim of each separate laurel flower, the tiny cluster of henna-red stamens tipped with gold in a blossom of the swamp maple, the lilting turn of phrase in a robin's note.

We humans submerge our thoughts in generalities. It seems so much easier to take refuge in them than to do the extra thinking necessary to supplying the concise illustration, the accurate, illustrative detail. Did you ever go through a letter or article you have just written, and try substituting concrete for general statements? It is an illuminating excercise. You may have said, "The lake was lovely this afternoon." And you might have said, "The lake sparkled light blue in the sun, with deep lavender cloud shadows passing over it." You may have said, "Children are playing on the front walk." You might have said "Three bright-eyed little girls are skipping rope under our blossoming maple."

♪ ♪ ♪

Spring is a good time in which to train oneself to observe detail. As one walks in the park or works in the garden, one can make a collection of specialized observations and mentally put them into words. This small hole rimmed with mud is an angle-worm's penthouse door. Friend sparrow has chestnut bars across his sleeves. The Big Dipper was upside down above the garden last night. Our Chinese elm has tiny knobs all along each twig, that are quite different from the buds of the American elm in front of the Smith's home.

These observations may seem so obvious as to be dull; but for a simple exercise right to hand, the type of thinking necessary to make each one and others like them is useful. Furthermore, observing detail and pattern vastly increases one's enjoyment of any experience, whether it be scenery, an afternoon party, a shopping expedition, or good symphony music.

Spring and poetry are often thought of together. And spring has in common with poetry this delightful attention to detail, this refusal to deal in gross generalities. A bit of poetry on a recent Home Forum page will illustrate. The date, April 13. It is about spring in Ireland, but is titled "Furze, Gentian, and Blackthorn Tree,"—three details at the outset. And if you will make a list of the details mentioned in the poem you will see a poet's way of speaking. Your collection will include phrases like "white with blossom," "a band of bright celandine below the hawthorn hedge," "ledge of the old quarry" "white cottages with geraniums on their sills."

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Yes, the poet, too, can teach us observation of detail. We recommend both poetry and spring as handbooks toward a more interesting and concise oral and written literary style.

A Wednesday Column

Favorite Recipes In Our Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

I have read the recipes for cooking on the Women's Page of the Monitor for quite a few years, and have enjoyed trying them out. Thinking that others may be interested in some recipes I have worked out, I am sending three favorites. They sound so simple as not to be interesting, but on a warm summer day, when one needs to make a dessert in a hurry, they prove their worth. They are good desserts for children, wholesome, and not too rich. The apple whip has the consistency of a rich, creamy, sherbet.

Frozen Apple Whip

Beat until very stiff
1 egg white and
Pinch of salt. Add
3 tablespoons sugar and beat until well mixed. Add
½ teaspoon vanilla
3 drops almond extract
1 cup stewed, sweetened apples (drain off juice and mash the pulp) and
2 rings canned pineapple chopped fine. Put in freezing tray and leave in electric refrigerator until frozen like a sherbet. Other fruits may be substituted.

Fruit Gelatin

Dissolve
1 box raspberry gelatin in
½ cup boiling water. Add
1½ cups liquid made of left-over fruit juices and water. Add any left-over fruits, such as
Stewed apples
Prunes
Pineapple, etc., chopped fine. Put in tray in electric refrigerator. Will set in one-half hour.

Frozen Strawberries

Hull and wash
1 box strawberries. Cut the berries in fine slices, as one would slice a banana.
Sugar the berries to taste. Put in freezing compartment of electric refrigerator. When frozen (not too hard) serve in sherbet glasses. Top with
Whipped cream.

I have had people ask me for these recipes and when told how easy and simple they were to make, the people could scarcely believe it.

(Miss) B. H. C.

Style Points for the Men of the Family

By A. Stanford Bridgland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Brown never takes the lead for men's everyday suits, yet no color appeals more for riding. Watching the horsemen in Rotten Row on a sunny morning in March, I noted many brown outfits ranging from beige tones to chocolate and coffee shades. Often breeches or jodhpurs were lighter than coats. A few brown and cream check jackets with fawn cavalry twill breeches caught the eye. Now and again a rider passed in rich golden-brown coat, breeches and riding boots—a delightful symphony. Brown derbies and soft felts, yellow and cream pullovers with turtle necks, white hunting stocks, primrose Tattersall waistcoats, red scarves with white spots, lent sartorial variety.

Sports Jackets

For some time sports jackets have been well garnished; this season most of the decoration has been swept away. A single hole and button on the coat sleeve suits this style better than the four which are preferred on formal coats. Types of sports coat may be classified as follows: a jacket as for general use but with more ease and length; the same style with side vents; the riding design with center slit and pockets aslant. Outside ticket pockets have come back and are spreading to city clothes.

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For Town Wear

In high-class houses a jacket for town wear is made with a three-button front; the center button, on the waistline, fastening. Fashion decrees a full chest, waist with moderate shape, hips fitting snugly. The top button being undone gives the effect of breadth and, by contrast, slimness at the waist and hip. Some show notched openings between collar and lapel, others the double-breasted style. The general air of smartness is consciously discounted by a casual manner and easy carriage.

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Glenurquhart Checks

Well-dressed men favor black and white or gray Glenurquhart checks this season. They serve a dual purpose and, with stiff white collar, black hat and shoes, look well in London; yet are appropriate for the country with other accessories. In either case these materials are dashing.

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Its Origin

This cloth gains its name from the ruined stronghold of Castle Urquhart about half-way down Loch Ness. The device combines two different patterns in one and has been the source of countless designs. It was invented in the 'forties of last century and the Countess of Seafield, herself a hand-loom weaver, adopted it on her Glen Urquhart estates, where tenants, factors and game-keepers wore it for many years.

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Two New Shades

Two new shades have made an appearance—Marine Blue and Ox Blood. Marine Blue is bright and fresh, lighter than navy, and can be made in single- or double-breasted suits. With proper trappings it is right for formal or informal wear. In town it should be accompanied by black homburg or derby, stiff white double collar, black shoes and hogskin gloves; in the country, by a soft collar, sports or colored soft felt hat and brown leather or reverse calf shoes. A shirt with wide-set stripes in Marine Blue on white or cream ground and plain color cashmere socks of deep maroon or lighter blue than the suit are correct for both.

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Now Seen in the City

Ox Blood shades have hitherto been associated with sports clothes, but are now introduced for urban wear. I saw an example lately in attractive worsted scored by fine pin stripes in clusters of gold and blue. A brown stripe poplin is considered attractive for shirt; tie a mixture of brown and red.

Collarless Shirts

Collarless sports shirts are a feature of this year's ranges; made from alpaca, cashmere or fine wool with hollowed necklines and short sleeves, in horizontal or vertical stripes. Designed to be worn outside shorts or slacks, they fit close at the waist. In Bond Street I observed a group of shirts in bright yellow and deep red. The yellow in a coarse cellular knit; the red in fine wool mesh. Also shirts having attached collars, Raglan sleeves and deep armholes.

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Knitted Golf Jerkin

A knitted golf jerkin attracted attention, the waist adjusted by means of a half belt at the back. Pleats on either side give freedom to the swing. The garment buttons to neck with stand collar. Patch pockets on the front with flaps. Cuffs fasten with buttons and are made to turn back.

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To Coax Them Back

There is much activity among makers and sellers of hats. Men of all ages, with or without a good thatch, walk the streets hatless in all sorts of weather. How can such erring citizens be dealt with? An attempt is being made to coax them back to the fold by means of lightweight styles and a greater variety of color. Dark blue remains popular because it can be worn with blue, gray, and blue-gray suits and overcoats. There are rich dark browns including a fresh shade called "coffee." Among the greens is a new tone, "juniper." Also a blue-gray named "shark," and an effective "putty" shade. All are light in weight and trim in build.

This feature runs the third Wednesday of each month

For Home Sewing Enthusiasts

1938 Style Themes Offer Fine Scope for Remodeling

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Home sewing enthusiasts are congratulating themselves on the many practical details of the current fashions and especially their adaptability to remodeling.

Practical and adaptable is the "print-and-plain" idea so much in evidence in all sorts of clothes and in every possible fabric. It is at its best in jacket-frocks which are shown in such variety of design and material as to vouch for them as an important wardrobe requirement for many months to come. It is the joy of the remodeler as it suggests almost innumerable ways of combining in a smart ensemble the best parts of two harmonizing outfits, thus making two happy endings.

Make Good Companions

Two such good companions would be a last year's suit of a sheer monotone and a not-so-new print dress, preferably of evenly spaced design suited to be cut in strips for bands or bindings. Polka dots of any size are especially good for this purpose, either the background or the dots harmonizing with the monotone of the suit with which it is to be combined. Plain color skirts and jackets, printed tops and swathed waists comprise the usual fashion recipe for a plain-and-print ensemble, the jacket loose-hanging, open, buttonless, collarless, and with whatever length sleeve the wearer prefers.

Two distinct models are suited to this type of remodeling; the Tuxedo jacket with its straight, long revers being appropriate for mature figures and the jaunty bolero for the more slender silhouette. However, both are so versatile in outline as to be adaptable to almost any wearer or fabric. Both models have important style points in common,—the smart, loosely hung open fronts; the broad, flat shoulders and slightly fulled sleeves. Their relation to the frock which they complete calls for the centered fulness of the print top framed on both sides by the open jacket, but equally becoming when worn "solo."

Jackets Rejuvenated

A too-long jacket of last year may be cut to a more youthful "swing" length, with a slash at either side to give more jauntiness. The strip cut from the lower edge can be used to build up the skirt line in front or for kick pleats at the hem line. Any fashion sheet will give a sufficient idea of the characteristic Tuxedo revers which usually stop at the shoulder seam, leaving the back of the jacket collarless with merely a stitched finish. The print may be used for a deep facing on each jacket front, provided the original buttonholes and button marks do not show when the revers are rolled over; otherwise the print revers may be made double entirely concealing the former closing. This latter method also gives extra space over the chest and also admits of a two-way neckline, as these doubled revers can be lapped across, when desired, to form a side closing at the neck. Vertical pocket flaps piped with the print are a pretty detail and allow the wearer a place into which to thrust the hands when necessary to hold the open-fronted coat in place.

For remodeling along the lines of a bolero there are many models from which to choose. Some are waist length, long sleeved, with turnover collar and three buttons, below which the little jacket flares. These give some warmth and are often seen in light weight monotone wool with a harmonizing print frock, carrying out the plain-and-print idea. An old style skirt can be put to good use in this way and sufficient can usually be salvaged for a second bolero, brief in length and with puff

Wearing Your Road Map

The classic shirtwaist style with inverted pleat in the skirt and concealed blouse closing makes a neatly tailored frock for summer mornings in town. This model, developed from Lady Pepperell specially constructed plain-weave cotton, in exclusive "Road Map" design, inspired by Robert Piguet of Paris, seems particularly appropriate for a vacation jaunt in the car.

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

Henry Alexander

Rich in Its Simplicity

This evening gown and cape were designed by Elizabeth Hawes, the American designer whose book "Fashion Is Spinach" was recently reviewed on this page. The gown is of bright blue chiffon; the cape is of plum satin lined with fuchsia and trimmed with fuchsia feathers.

We Had a Social Committee in Our Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In a family where there are a number of children of varying ages it is often somewhat of a problem to find a kind of recreation that will appeal to all the members. In one family where there was little money to be used for entertainment it was decided to see what a home social committee could accomplish. The committee was composed of two members who worked together for a month at a time. The committee made all plans for the family entertainment whether it was to be in the home or outside.

It proved a good plan to tax each member a per cent of his or her allowance to provide a recreation fund. With the definite knowledge of how much cash it would have the committee could then work out plans, just as a club social committee would do. Friendly rivalry between the succeeding committees kept the various members of the family on their toes for schemes to provide good fun at small expense.

"I began collecting all the ideas I could find for home games," the 17-year-old daughter told me, "so that when my time came to serve on the committee, I would be prepared to show the family how to have fun right in the home. Then I practiced making a few dishes that were in the party line, and soon I could really get up an attractive and delicious party meal at low cost. I studied picture shows carefully to see which ones would most likely interest the whole family, and would sometimes spend the recreation money in taking the whole family out to a show."

One committee tried amateur hours, inviting a few outsiders to take part. These proved very popular with all ages. The variety of performance was really surprising. The committee even found some amateur performers in the town, who were glad to come and give their numbers just for the practice it gave them. They also appreciated getting the opinion of the audience on whether or not their singing or tap dancing or skit seemed to merit further effort.

Thus the home social committee proved a great success. It wrought a happy change from the continual question, "What can I do tonight?" No longer was there the restless desire among them to "go somewhere" and "do something." Instead, the family was always eager to see what entertainment its social committee had in store. Many more were the happy evenings spent at home in the enjoyment of each other's companionship. M. C. R.

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But Never Twilight

TIME and again, in this diary of our country parson, this Timothy Dickinson who was pastor of the church in Jaalam from 1789 to 1813, we find these vivid passages. He records, for instance, in July of 1795, "Colo. Revere of Boston passed the forenoon at my house, with Dr. Richardson. We were much entertained and interested in the Colonel's narration of The Affair at Lexington, 1775."

You see that clearly—the Parson's study smelling faintly of brown books, the desk with quills and manuscript, the windows opened on the Great Road and the chaises and oxen plodding past in the July sun and dust. Revere talks, his dark eyes quick in a full and ruddy face; the grave parson and the merry doctor listen. They, too, had been in the war; Timothy had served against Burgoyne, and Abijah Richardson had been for six years in the Continental Army. We read that, and almost we envy them. For, while we, too, know what happened at Lexington, they had the story at first hand.

But, as we read on, a queer thing happens. The Colonel rides on, and now Timothy is in his chair. He tells us of his preaching; he tells of farming his sixty acres of Jaalam soil—and something of that I have already set down here. And he tells us, without knowing it, a story more interesting even than that of Paul Revere.

* * *

FOR HE RECORDS, here and there, the news of his day as it reached him; and the world that then lay beyond our low Jaalam hills was very like that of today. This country was troubled by sectionalism and parties. Europe was in ferment. There were wars, differences, deep perplexities. Upon all this he cast a shrewd New England eye, made his brief comments. Here, at first hand, is a story of Napoleonic times. He read the papers, read pamphlets; Mr. Adams, the bookseller, unpacked his saddlebags and stayed to talk; you see this Timothy debating long and gravely with Deacon Marsh, with Squire Stone. Times changed swiftly, and opinion swirled like summer dust in varying winds. There is an odd note of the contemporary about all of this; you feel him testing, weighing, as we do today. But, as you piece together these widely scattered notes, you feel something more. You feel here a sturdy individuality, a deep undercurrent of conviction.

Perhaps the clue of this is in his oft-repeated phrase, "The Rights of Man." That he had, of course, from the *Declaration of the Rights of Man* of the French Assembly of 1790. Time and again, over the years, he returns to that. "Europe trembling to the centre—the Rights of Man asserted successfully." "Great things brewing in England; the Rights of Man the question." "It is alarming to me to observe so many vindicate the English against the French, with the French fighting for the Rights of Man." "America neutral, and yet verging implicitely toward England & English politicks. The Rights of Man more studied in the World. *Vivat Republica.*" This, with him, was fundamental. The rights of man were liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression. By that he judged; to that he kept faith.

* * *

AND THIS WAS not easy. There was at first a wide sympathy with France. Our own Revolution was an affair of but yesterday. France had helped us to establish our republic; now she followed our course. Here was an end to age-old monarchies, a new world in the making. And there was, at first, a wide dislike of England. That seems queer, today; but again, this is understandable. Concord Fight, Saratoga, Yorktown were not soon forgotten. And England, too, ruled the seas.

But there was a change, a shift in the winds. Sympathy with France waned. In the war between France and England, from 1793 to 1801, our commerce was harried, our rights ignored by both. We had expected better of France. Of Jay's treaty, in 1796, Timothy wrote: "Our political world is greatly shaken by the British treaty. The great Body of People, I suppose, disapprove, but in present circumstances a majority think it best to bear it." The question became more grave. No longer did the guns of Boston echo inland, as they had when packets from Bordeaux brought news of the Army of Italy. In 1797, "The general cry is against the French. If I could but say the U. S. A. had been neutral—impartial!" And in March of 1798 he noted: "The great political question is—Shall we arm our ships? To me, it appears that it would be implicitely declaring War against the Republick of France." He was right. Undeclared war is no new thing; in all but name, we were at war with France. Toward the Republic our thought had been kindly, but in this dictator, this conquistador Bonaparte was something alien. And later in '98 he wrote: "Our Frigates are at sea. France making great preparations to invade England. Switzerland republicanized; the French marching through Spain to invade Portugal. England moving her people away from the coasts—putting out the lights in her Lighthouses, etc." The winds mounted to a gale. It was difficult then—as it is difficult today—to keep the fundamental, the basic clearly in view.

* * *

BUT, THROUGH ALL THIS, you have the sense of a rare poise in this Timothy. He writes, philosophically: "There must be something always in agitation, while men are men *in mundo.*" Once, following a vigorous entry, he excuses: "I make an individual of this selfish and unrighteous world!" And wisely he writes: "Parties keep the world from stagnation, from indifference." There is too, now and then, a note of a thought that we think purely modern. He discriminated between the people and their government. It is always the Court that he condemns, never the English. "The truth is, I have no confidence in the Court of Briton, particularly toward America. Their fleets triumph, but the people are groaning under oppression. A few are Lords; but the multitude are slaves. Being a Republickan, I am sentimentally & heartily opposed to the whole System of their Politicks." And by this standard he judged France as well. In 1802 he wrote: "In Bonaparte we may see pride & human weakness. Such is the elasticity of his judgement that he consents that the people shall choose him First-Consul for life. *Not a Republickan.*" And in 1804 he noted sorrowfully: "Bonaparte made Emperor of the French! We condemn him as being ambitious & unprincipled."

* * *

NO, IT WAS NOT easy. Yet, through all these scattered notes, runs this basic note of adherence to what he knew to be true. Men had certain rights. These underlay all government. That he kept to; the surface, the passing event, was never the basis of judgment. Beyond the Jaalam hills, beyond the wrinkled waste of gray sea, moved the great chess game of fleets and pawns in long, dusty columns, all the veiled movements and seeming successes and temporary checks of that great game that still goes on. The moves, the names ring quaintly now—Lodi, Dantzic, Austerlitz, Copenhagen, the Nile — moves almost forgotten now, and without meaning. So much has happened since then! But has the game, the problem itself altered?

I think not. And many times, as I turn these pages of his diary and read his clear and flowing script, for all the years that lie between his time and mine I have a queer feeling of kinship for this Timothy. When I read a note such as: "People talk as they feel. But there is an awful spirit in some Federalists to condemn our government in everything," the years become nothing. We have not changed greatly; at base we have not changed at all. Today, as in his time, beyond the Jaalam hills, beyond the windy gray sea, these lesser Bonapartes move their pawns. And still our own house is troubled and loud with dispute. Timothy in 1797 wrote: "So many in this country speak & write openly so lightly of Republickanism, and so respectfully of Monarchy, that I tremble." So might I write, today. For there were times when Timothy was uncertain about men; and now and then there comes to me a cold doubt. Timothy saw this new world of democracy in its morning hours. May I not be seeing it in its deepening twilight?

* * *

THEN I KNOW that this is not so. It cannot be so. While men are men, there will always be agitation. There will always be Bonapartes. But they come and go, and they will grow lesser in stature as the centuries pass. To question the truth cannot destroy it. Still in this April world there will be clouds. But never twilight. Twenty years hence all this of today will be an old story to remember and chuckle over as the chaises plod past in the golden dust of the Great Road. And a century and a half from now—I think that someone will read it almost enviously. How troubled they were, in those old times of 1938, and how wisely and simply they solved it all!

DANIEL CHASE

Green Mountain

THE green we know will be gone tonight.
Familiar with snow, with the frozen light
Half day, half dark, tonight we shall say:
"Our friend the mountain has moved away;"
And so pretend, to tide the hours,
It went south with the robins and flowers,
It took flight when we closed an eye,
Leaving a larger empty sky.

Snow or frost or pine or fir,
Nothing is lost; at the roots of her,
Under the windy trees of talk,
Is that which makes friends friendly: rock.
The mountain knows we will have our say.
The green but furbishes gray, the gray
Is the shape of life and must always stay.
Mountains and men never move away.

CHARLES MALAM

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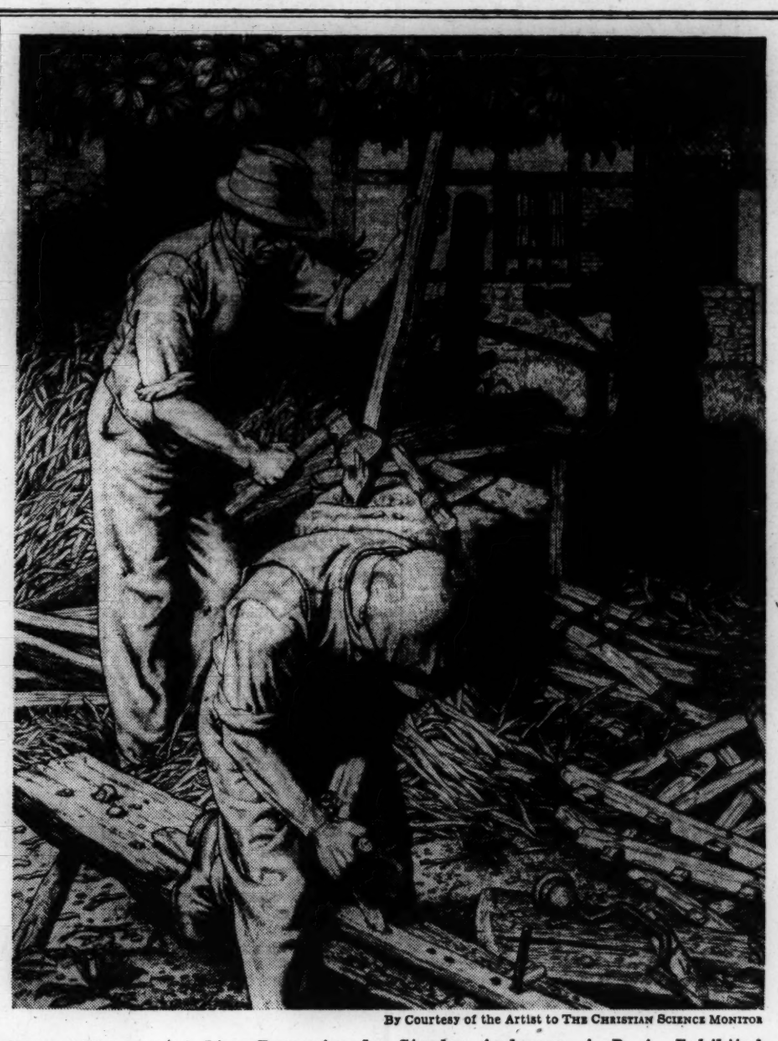

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HURDLE-MAKERS: *A Line Engraving by Stanley Anderson, A. R. A. Exhibited at the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers, 1938*

IN THE sunlight of summer, with the scent of released resin rising in the warm air and the sound of sharp tools mixing with the hum of somnolent insects, the hurdle-makers stand to their task, half in the light, half in the shadows, busily preparing the stout frame-work for the plaiting.

A row of brown hurdles in a field may mean little to a city man while, to the land-worker, they recall a complete sequence of eventful happenings—the selecting and cutting of withies by the river; the shaping of the frame-work; the plaiting in the cool high air of the wooded downs; the piling of the hurdles on lorries; the bringing of them down to the meadows where they are dumped in piles to await the arrival of the shepherd and his field man, and finally the erection of the hurdles, a closely bound line, fencing off a special section of the ground.

Here the artist shows the men at work in a corner of a village, close, one may suppose, to their homes. But the stakes and palings are more generally cut in the underbush by "underwood" workers, who seldom stay more than a month or so in any one place. Wherever they may find themselves, in coppice or in village, traveling the countryside or staying at home, they represent the old craftsmen of England, experienced and ingenious, with an honest and a proper pride in the value of their work.

These Things Mean Home

ENGLISH is the only language to possess a word which expresses, in a breath, the notions of the hearth, the family, and the mother country. The French have to be content with the phrase *chez soi*, which somehow is not the same. It does not thrill one like the word *home*. . . .

The French language may not have a single word to express the idea of home, but I am inclined to think that the French feel more deeply, even than the English what "home" means. . . .

In contrast with the English, who often enough live in rented houses and let their own, the Frenchman, whether *seigneur* or peasant, workman or rentier, is never satisfied unless his *chez soi* is his own property. Necessity alone can induce him to live in a rented house, and to let his own is for him a desecration.

How well I remember our old butler Joseph and his wife Marie, my mother's old nurse. They had been with the family for sixty years when they retired and bought a house—not a cottage, mind you—and an acre of land. The house was furnished with souvenirs which we had given them from time to time, and the garden was full of flowers and plants from the château.

On red-letter days I often walked across the fields to pay them a surprise visit, and have *gouter* with them—pancakes swimming in fresh butter, and home-made jam. How proud they were to take me all over their kingdom; to show me their furniture, polished like a mirror, and their garden full of vegetables, hidden behind a wide herbaceous border; pointing out to me the adjacent plot which they hoped to buy some day. . . .

You may dwell in marble halls, and overwhelmed by their splendour you may never feel at home in them. You may stop by the wayside and admire the beauty of a little thatched cottage, half buried in roses, rising from a bed of poppies, lilies and geraniums, and wish it were your own to live in, because it has awakened in you the feeling that it is a home.

Long ago I lived in a château, a gem of French Renaissance architecture, once the abode of kings. . . . How exquisite it all was! Those who came and stayed with me were in raptures, and envied the lucky man who lived surrounded by so much that was beautiful. Yet I did not feel really at home while I lived in the château, though I never could discover the reason. . . .

But how I loved the little manor-house of my childhood and youth; its "pepperpots" and their bell-shaped roofs; its grey stone walls, covered with Crimson Rambler and Dorothy Perkins roses; the beds of scarlet geraniums that made a carpet at their feet; the eighteenth-century furniture; the grey panelling of the drawing-room; the cut glass and Sèvres on the glass shelves of the cabinets; the picture of my grandmother by Vigée-Lebrun, hanging in the *trumeau* over the pink marble mantelpiece; the Savonnerie carpet with its large pink roses on an *eau de Nil* ground! Every particular spoke of family-life and "home."—THE COUNT DE MAUNY, in "The Gardens of Taprobane." (London: Williams & Norgate.)

Mushrooms

OVERNIGHT
They have taken possession—
Mysterious nomads
Who set up their tiny brown huts
On my lawn.

D. C.

"Where art thou?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO has not, at some time in human experience, perceived the unreliability of dependence on materiality for security? How often has trust in human direction and material things been assailed by doubt, uncertainty, and despair, as one dependence after another has failed.

A student of Christian Science who had proved in some measure the reliability of Jesus' promise (John 8:32), "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," in the overcoming of disease and its concomitants of unhappiness and despair, was faced with the seemingly overwhelming argument that her human dependence on persons and material possessions had failed.

Confronted with the collapse of a human friendship, closely following the loss of income and material possessions, the student turned humbly to her Bible for comfort. This did not fail to give her of its storehouse of knowledge and intelligent guidance. Likewise, the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," given to the world by Mary Baker Eddy, yielded its wealth of spiritual instruction.

The natural result of wholeheartedly turning to the Bible, together with the Christian Science textbook, opened the door of her consciousness to a more spiritual comprehension of those things which remain unshaken by human experience—the bulwarks on which one may bestow trust and confidence at all times and under all circumstances.

Out of the mesmerism of keen disappointment and wounded sensibilities, the student began to awaken, as, one day, the spiritual import of these words from the textbook penetrated her thought (Science and Health, pp. 307, 308): "Above error's awful din, blackness, and chaos, the voice of Truth still calls: 'Adam, where art thou? Consciousness, where art thou? Art thou dwelling in the belief that mind is in matter, and that evil is mind, or art thou in the living faith that there is and can be but one God, and keeping His commandment?'"

Was God being recognized as the only Mind when a seemingly evil thought was being believed in? Was God being recognized as true substance when loss of material possessions and income were being grieved over? Had trustfulness and confidence been sufficiently treasured as spiritual attributes which reflect God, when they had been sought in an unstable personal friendship?

Before these searching questions, disappointment and grief began to fade from the student's thought. She saw and grasped the spiritual fact that peace and security can be found only in Mind, through dwelling in the consciousness of the reality of good, and recognizing the unreality of evil.

The question, "Where art thou?" is a searching one. It startles human thought out of the illusion of material sense testimony, and turns it to the spiritual, scientific fact taught by the Bible, and supported by Christian Science, as to the nature of God, man, and the universe.

Christian Science reveals God as the one Mind, and accepts the spiritual record in Genesis that the real man is "the image of God." It brings to light the eternal fact that man and the real universe are spiritual, and that man, as God's idea, dwells securely in Mind, undisturbed by material sense testimony. It thus discloses the reality of Mind's creation, and the consequent unreality of the supposititious, material creation, as the opposite of the spiritual. In this manner, discordant experiences can be disposed of as dreams of a selfhood apart from God, whose infinitude includes eternal and uninterrupted harmony.

Controlled by material belief rather than the spiritual understanding of reality, thought gropes among dream shadows. Such a mental state, being the opposite of the real, is necessarily temporal. The awakening out of this unhappy state may come quickly or slowly, depending on how clearly one recognizes reality, and how emphatically and thoroughly one dismisses the spurious claim of evil to place or power. "When the real is attained, which is announced by Science," writes Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 298), "joy is no longer a trembler, nor is hope a cheat." How comforting are these words!

The task of working toward the goal of conscious and uninterrupted harmony, controlled and maintained by the unvarying law of God, good, is an occupation in which all mankind may engage. No competition can hinder progress in this direction, or deprive one from occupying a right position in relation to God. Trust and confidence placed in the omnipotence and omnipresence of good can never be stultified.

The question, "Where art thou?" can be happily answered as spiritual sense puts to silence the suppositious claims of material belief. Then will the instant answer echo and re-echo through the valleys of human experience. And the answer may be: Here am I, abiding in the dwelling place of peace and serenity, seeing the dawning light of Love dissolve the shadows of hate, sorrow, limitation, feeling the conscious sense of strength-giving righteous thoughts, hearing the song of hope, as desire soars above the material, receiving divine guidance through spiritual intuition, and tasting the sweetness of joy, attained through proving, becoming conscious of at-one-ment with God, the one and only Mind, revealed to this age through the teachings of Christian Science.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

"Hvor er du?"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

HVEM har ikke, på et eller annet tidspunkt i sin menneskelige tilværelse sett hvor usikkert det er å stole på det materielle når det gjelder å finne trygghet og sikkerhet? Hvor ofte er ikke den som har satt sin lit til menneskelig ledelse og materielle ting, blitt angrepet av tvil, uvisshet og fortvilelse efter som den ene støtte efter den annen har sviktet!

En som studerte Kristen Videnskap og i nogen grad hadde bevist at man kunde stole på Jesu løfte (Joh. 8:32): "I skal kjenne sannheten, og sannheten skal frigjøre eder", når det gjaldt overvinnelse av sykdom og dens følgesvender, utilfredshet og fortvilelse, så sig stillet overfor den tilsynelatende overveldende påstand at hennes tillit til personer og menneskelig eiendom hadde sviktet.

Da denne studerende så hvorledes et menneskelig vennskap brøt sammen like efter tap av inntekter og materielle besiddelser, vendte hun sig ydmykt til sin Bibel for å finne trøst. Der fant hun hjelp i dens skattkammer av kunnskap og vis ledelse. På samme måte øste hun av den rikdom av åndelig lærdom som er å finne i Kristen Videnskaps lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, som blev skjenket verden av Mary Baker Eddy.

Som et naturlig resultat av at hun med helt hjerte vendte sig til Bibelen og Kristen Videnskaps lærebok, åpnedes hennes bevissthets dør, og hun fikk en mere åndelig forståelse av de ting som ikke rokkes av menneskelige opplevelser—det bolverk som vi kan stole fullt og fast på til enhver tid og under alle forhold.

Den studerende begynte å våkne op av den mesmerisme som dyp skuffelse og såret følsomhet hadde ført henne inn i, da en dag den åndelige betydning av disse ord fra læreboken gjennemtrengte hennes bevissthet (*Science and Health*, s. 307, 308): "Over villfarelsens forferdelige larm, mørke og kaos lyder fremdeles Sannhetens stemme: 'Adam, hvor er du? Bevissthet, hvor er du? Dveler du i den forestilling at der er sinn i materie, og at det onde er sinn, eller er du i den levende tro at der er og kan være bare én Gud, og holder du Hans bud?'"

Erkjente hun Gud som det eneste Sinn når hun fremdeles trodde på en tilsynelatende ond tanke? Erkjente hun Gud som sann substans når hun sørget over tapet av materielle besiddelser og inntekter? Hadde hun i tilstrekkelig grad vurdert tillitsfullhet og fortrøstning som åndelige egenskaper som gjenspeiler Gud, når hun hadde søkt å finne dem i et usikkert personlig vennskap?

Med disse dyptgående spørsmål begynte skuffelse og sorg å forsvinne fra den studerendes tanke. Hun så og forstod den åndelige kjensgjerning at fred og sikkerhet bare kan finnes i Sinnet, ved å holde fast ved bevissthetens om det godes virkelighet og erkjenne det ondes uvirkelighet.

Spørsmålet, "Hvor er du?" er av en inngripende natur. Det vekker den menneskelige tanke op av det materielle sansevidnesbyrds illusjoner og leder den henimot den åndelige, videnskapelige kjensgjerning som læres i Bibelen og opretholdes av Kristen Videnskap, med hensyn til Guds, menneskets og universets natur.

Kristen Videnskap åpenbarer Gud som det eneste Sinn, og godtar den åndelige beretning i Første Mosebok som erklærer at det virkelige menneske er "Guds billede". Den bringer for lyset den evige kjensgjerning at mennesket og det virkelige univers er åndelige, og at mennesket som Guds idé, dveler trygt i Sinnet, uforstyrret av de materielle sansers vidnesbyrd. Den åpenbarer således at Sinnets skapelse er virkelig, og at følgelig den falske, materielle skapelse er uvirkelig, da den er det motsatte av det åndelige. På denne måte kan disharmoniske erfaringer ryddes av veien som drømmer om et jeg som er skilt fra Gud, hvis uendelighet innbefatter evig og uavbrutt harmoni.

Når tanken styres av materielle antagelser istedenfor den åndelige forståelse av virkeligheten, famler den omkring iblandt drømmeskygger. Da en sådan mental tilstand er den motsatte av den virkelige, er den nødvendigvis midlertidig. Vår opvåknen fra denne ulykkelige tilstand kan komme hurtig eller langsomt, alt efter hvor klart vi erkjenner virkeligheten, og hvor eftertrykkelig og grundig vi bortviser det ondes falske påstand om å eie sted eller makt. "Når det virkelige er nådd som forkynnes av Videnskapen," skriver Mrs. Eddy (*Science and Health*, s. 298), vil gleden ikke lenger skjelve og håpet ikke bedrage." Hvilken trøst skjenker ikke disse ord!

Å strebe henimot det mål å opnå bevisst og uavbrutt harmoni, som styres og opretholdes av Guds, det godes, uforanderlige lov, er et arbeide som hele menneskeheten kan ta del i. Ingen konkurranse kan hindre fremgang i den retning eller avholde nogen fra å innta en riktig stilling i forhold til Gud. Fortrøstning og tillit til det godes allmakt og allestedsnærværelse kan alri bli gjort til skamme.

På spørsmålet, "Hvor er du?" kan vi svare med glede når den åndelige sans bringer til taushet den materielle antagelses falske påstander. Da vil det øieblikkelige svar lyde og gjenlyde ned igjennem den menneskelige erfarings daler. Og svaret vil kanskje være: Her er jeg; jeg dveler i fredens og sinnsroens bolig, ser Kjærlighetens demrende lys oppløse hatets, sorgens og begrensningens skygger, føler at jeg er mig bevisst styrkende, rettferdige tanker, hører håpets sang efter som min higen hever sig over det materielle, mottar guddommelig ledelse gjennem åndelig intuisjon, kjenner hvor søt den glede er som er et resultat av bestått prøve, og blir mig bevisst min enhet med Gud, det ene og eneste Sinn, som er åpenbaret for denne tidsalder gjennem Kristen Videnskaps lære.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Bach Betters Himself

"OUR organist—what is the young man's name? — oh, yes, Johann Sebastian Bach! He seems badly in need of discipline. We gave him a month's leave of absence that he might hear the great Dietrich Buxtehude in Lubeck. It is now three months since he left, and we hear nothing of him."

These ominous words are spoken by one of the deacons of the New Church in Arnstadt, where Bach has been employed since his eighteenth year.

"Remember he has to walk over two hundred miles each way. That takes time," suggests a milder pillar of the church.

"Not three months," insists the first speaker. "Besides the lad is strong and has had good practice in walking."

There is considerable discussion of what should be done to this independent young musician, who three years ago had won the post of organist and choirmaster by a brilliant display of musicianship which left them all gasping for breath. It is decided that there must be at the very least a "citation," meaning a formal complaint, demanding explanation of his conduct, with hints of possible dismissal. . . .

The Arnstadt citation convinced young Bach that he should look for work elsewhere, and he had no difficulty in winning a competition for the post of organist at St. Blasius Church in Muhlhausen. The salary was less than at Arnstadt, but to its 85 gulden were added twelve bushels of corn, two cords of wood, six trusses of brushwood, and three pounds of fish, with the loan of a cart to transport his belongings. — From "Stories Behind the World's Great Music," by SIGMUND SPAETH. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

Color Note

ONLY a few things are really white:
a prairie dawn in belated moonlight,
newly bleached linen, the throat of a fawn,
cygnets hatched in the nest of the swan.

Still whiter than these is the ancient pear tree
when it blooms in the fog blown in from the sea;
black-boughed, faerie, full-petaled with dew—
of things really white, there are only a few.

MABEL PEIT MILLER

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Soviet Children May Flout Parents On Easter Rites

MOSCOW, April 20 (AP) — Soviet children were authoritatively advised today to disobey parents who attempt to send them to church next Saturday with the traditional Easter cake and cheese for priestly blessing. The Orthodox Russian Easter falls on April 24.

A boy wrote to the official newspaper of the Young Communist League, asking what to do if his parents asked him to take the dainties to church.

The newspaper answered that such an order would free the child of obligation to obey his parents because it would violate the constitutional guarantee of freedom of conscience, which applies to children as well as to adults.

The paper assured children that if their parents turned them out of their homes for disobedience, they would be protected by the Young Communist League. It implied that parents who turned children out would be prosecuted.

The Rose Ruled Rome

The rose was the favorite flower of many of the rulers of Greece and Rome, and was used as a symbol on their banners and shields. Native mostly to the north temperate zone, a few species of roses are found near the Equator and even above the Arctic circle.

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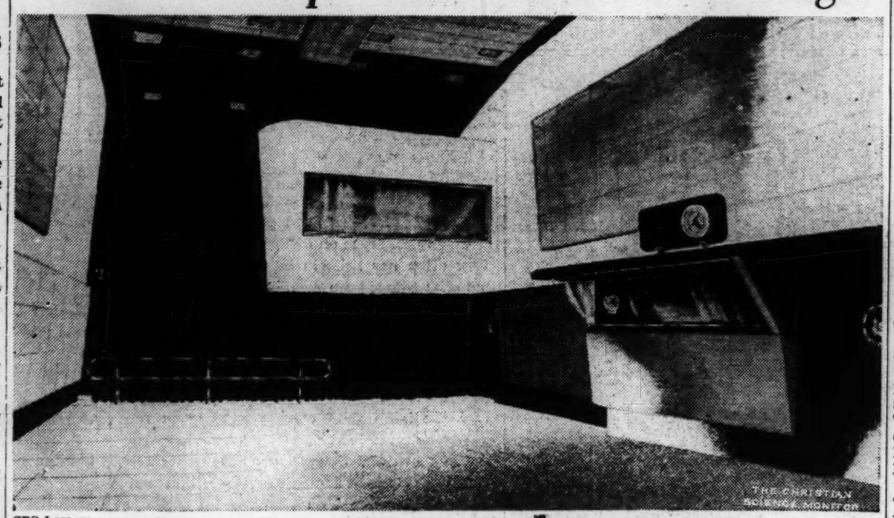

CBS-Lescaze

Slanting Walls Eliminate Acoustical Flutter in This CBS Hollywood Studio

Studio A, or "The Blue Studio," Is Typical of All Those in the New Project. The Glass in the Control Booth Also Has Been Slanted to Eliminate Interfering Reflections. The Booth at the End Is for Clients

CBS Hollywood Home—Model for Radio

News in Radio

Architecture for radiocasting has been a matter of looking backward, of finding forms which could be adapted for its uses. With the completion and dedication of the Columbia Broadcasting System's new $1,750,000 headquarters in Hollywood scheduled for April 30, William Lescaze, noted modern architect, believes architecture is working eye-to-eye with the needs of radio.

This new building, which will relay many top-rank Hollywood programs to the nation and also act as local radio headquarters for KNX, Columbia station in Los Angeles, he thinks is the first edifice ever designed and constructed in America expressly to meet the demands and needs of radio alone.

"Although radio is one of the most important artistic media today, it has no architectural past whatsoever," Mr. Lescaze said. "The architecture of radio must be newly created to fit ever-changing needs. Nearly all of the radio architecture we have had in America so far is the architecture of compromise. The broadcasting industry is so new that it has been forced to house its facilities in places not intended for radio transmission."

Heard Recommendations

In planning the new Columbia headquarters, therefore, Mr. Lescaze went to the industry itself and listened to the recommendations made by the men who work and live every day with its problems. It was then his task to translate all these special demands and sometimes conflicting considerations into a harmonious architectural structure.

In no time he had evolved the formula that "the studio is the most sensitive center of the broadcasting industry, and whatever can make it more sensitive to sound must be incorporated."

Working from this precept he evolved, with the aid of mathematical calculations by Vern O. Knudsen, acoustical expert of the University of Southern California, definite ratios for the varying dimensions of his studies. From this came the unique device of slanting three of the studio walls inward toward the ceiling to eliminate "acoustical flutter." Although slanting of the walls had never been done before and required a new handling of the space enclosed, Mr. Lescaze felt certain that it would lend itself to a new and pleasing architectural treatment.

Many Features

Even the glass windows of the studio control rooms and the visitors' and sponsors' viewing booths were made to slant sharply so that nowhere in the area in which sound is produced would there be any parallel walls to cause reverberation.

Other features such as double walls which surround every studio and completely isolate it from the structural walls; the special shadowless illumination of the studios; the distribution of air conditioning and the new uses of rubber and acoustic plaster all came from Mr. Lescaze's conviction that today the architect must be the organizer of the project as well as the designer of the structure.

In the painting and decorating of the building the recommendations of maintenance experts was considered in order to make every aspect of the new studios truly "functional."

In contrast to this sparkling newness a visitors' feature will be a museum of radio depicting the growth of the industry. In the exhibit will be an early transcribed radio program of the crystal set days complete with scratches, static and interference. CBS technicians are also busy on a historical collection of equipment showing the progress in microphones, control equipment and transmitters. An "art gallery" of pictures of CBS stars from the early days up to the present will be hung on the museum walls.

Site of Movie Comics

Coincidentally, the location of the new studies at "Columbia Square," the intersection of Sunset Boulevard and Gower Street, is a spot where 20 years ago movie comics staged their "chase" scenes and hurled custard pies while Christie comedy cameras ground. The letters "CBS" denoting Christie Brothers Studios and also the new tenant are, therefore, traditional.

Where once Sidney and Charles Chaplin, Marie Provost, Bobbie Vernon, Joan Harlow, Wallace Beery, Marie Dressler, Mack Sennett, and Wallace Reid performed before the cameras, current talking picture stars will enact popular drama and the zany wit of George Burns and Gracie Allen, Ken Murray and Oswald or of Joe Penner will be heard.

Learning lessons from the recent flood in southern California, which cut off the studios from their transmitters in several cases, Columbia has designed the KNX transmitter, which is to be located at Torrance, 15 miles southwest, so that it may be operated independently in case the power and telephone circuits are disturbed. A gas-driven power supply will supply the transmitter while a special receiver at the transmitter will permit the reception of programs from the studio to the transmitter by air if necessary. The new KNX transmitter is expected to go into operation late this summer or early fall.

A. D. H.

G.O.P. Recalled From Alliances To Party Solidarity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—Speaking "as an enrolled Republican," John R. Davies, one-time State Supreme Court Justice, today had accepted re-election as President of the National Republican Club with a declaration of policy which would end all alliance with Fusion forces here and return the party to "the ground of high principle."

Consent by the Republican leadership in the city to the coalition with the American Labor Party and other political minorities that made for an unprecedented triumph over Tammany in the 1937 mayoralty election, had been tantamount, Mr. Davies held, to the "ditching of the Party."

The "temporary expedient" of that "united front" was deplored by every real Republican, according to him. The party membership was "weary of partnership with people whom we have always defeated at the polls —with Socialists, Communists, nonlaboring Laborites and unscrupulous professional agitators," he declared.

"On what foundation is such a coalition built?" he asked. "Do they believe, as we do, that private initiative, private incentive, the free flow of capital alone can function in a free society; that the duties and responsibilities of Government should be limited, so that freedom of the individual should never be endangered . . .; that co-operation among all elements of the population can alone safeguard our democracy? Do they abhor the philosophy of the class struggle as we do?

"Some say we got jobs out of that coalition. Are we an employment agency, or a political party? If it is the former, then we are in the same class as Tammany Hall. If it is the latter, how can we form a coalition with the enemies of American tradition?

"I hope when this year is over, our Club will be on a firm basis, that our party will again be serving the people of this State, that a Republican majority in Congress will be at work in Washington, saving the United States from the falsehoods of socialism, communism and fascism— in a word, from the confusion that goes by the name of the New Deal."

Heading the list of other officers elected was Almerindo Portfolio, who was appointed City Treasurer by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, and whom the Club made First Vice President.

Poll Tax 'Voting' Vanishing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The poll tax as a device to limit voting is on the way out. In 1914, the Constitutions of 22 States permitted Legislatures to collect poll taxes, and 14 of these States actually did require payment of the tax as a voting qualification. There are today but eight States which retain this tax weapon, the Council of State Governments here reports.

Arkansas voters will decide at the general election this year whether they are to join the trend away from the poll tax. Movements to abolish it meanwhile are under way in seven other States. Florida did away with it by constitutional amendment the first of this year. Those States which still collect a poll tax as a voting requirement are Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

While the poll tax, dating back to the early days of Rome when the conquerors imposed a "head" tax on conquered peoples as a requisite to suffrage, was almost universal among the original states, it is now confined mostly to the South. It became popular there after the Civil War as a means of preventing Negroes from voting.

The effect of this voting restriction is seen in the following instance: Election figures in 1936 for nine poll tax States showed a total vote of 3,006,893, while the number of persons of voting age in those States was about 12,472,000. In comparison the combined vote of seven non-poll tax States, with nearly the same population, was 9,817,094.

Virginia, with 1,300,000 residents of voting age, cast but 334,590 ballots in 1936, while Maryland, Kentucky, North Carolina, and West Virginia, comparable in size, but without poll taxes, cast, in respective order, 624,896, 926,199, 839,462, and 829,945 votes.

The move to repeal poll tax laws cannot be said to have behind it any partisan motive, for while Negroes normally have been Republican because of the connection between that party and their emancipation, in the past few years these people and others who might be expected to be denied the voting privilege if a poll tax of $1 or $2 were required, have shown more allegiance to the Democratic Party because of relief.

20 Architects Win Awards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—With the award of 20 medals, prizes, and honorable mentions for excellence in architecture and the allied arts, the fifty-second Annual Exhibition of the Architectural League of New York is open here today on a national basis which has attracted entries from 30 cities in six districts of the United States.

Silver medals for work of major importance were given to Perry, Shaw and Hepburn of Boston, and to Aymar Embury II of New York. The Boston firm designed the Williamsburg Inn at Williamsburg, Va., and Mr. Embury was recognized for the design of several projects, including the Triborough Bridge between Manhattan, Queens and the Bronx.

A third silver medal went to Richard Koch of New Orleans for his work in the field of music. The League awarded no gold medals in architecture this year.

Mentioned especially in the list of awards was the work of H. Roy Kelly of Los Angeles, and Cameron Clark of New York. Both architects were recognized as masters in the field of residential architecture.

Among the remaining awards were:

Gold medal in sculpture to Carl Milles of Bloomfield Hills, Mich.

Gold medal in design and craftsmanship to Henry Varnum Poor of New York.

The Henry O. Avery Prize of $50 for small sculpture was given to Perna Krick of Baltimore, and the Birch Burdette Long Prize of $100 for architectural renderings went to Theodore Kautsky of New York.

The League gave honorable mentions in decorative painting to Dean Cornwell and Eric Mose, both of New York.

Held in the Fine Arts Building at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, the exhibition is open from today to May 20. It may be seen from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. on weekdays and from 1 to 6 p. m. on Sundays.

Millions of Homes Needed

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 20 (AP) —Ormond E. Loomis, Assistant to the Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, said today the nation needed 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 new homes and had plenty of money with which to build them. He spoke at the convention of the American Institute of Architects.

The richest field for home construction, he said, was in the smaller cities where the most-needed type of dwelling was the detached, one-family house.

Construction of the houses would create a market of between $6,000,000,000 and $8,000,000,000 for materials, labor and technical skill, he estimated.

"In spite of financial stringency in many quarters the supply of private savings in the United States is steadily accumulating," he said, "and there is on hand enough to provide for a major housing boom."

The trouble is, he said, "each element essential in the production of housing appears to stand off and consider the other, waiting for a show of courage and initiative in which, by maneuvering, the others may gain some advantage.

Deputy Administrator Miles L. Colean of the Federal Housing Administration said that if dwelling construction maintained its present pace until May, it probably would put a dent in the business recession.

"There has been a definite upturn in dwelling construction since February," he said. "There are two main reasons, I think. First, that mortgages are now available on a 90 per cent basis. Second, costs are much steadier than last year." He said the FHA expected to insure about 175,000 new homes this year.

Walter R. McCormack of Cleveland, Chairman of the Institute's Committee on Housing, said the Committee in its report would suggest mass production of $2,500-homes for 2,000,000 families with a weekly income of $30 or less.

Canada Aids Building

OTTAWA, April 20 (CP)—Discussion by the American Institute of Architects at New Orleans of a proposal to co-operate with the building of 2,000,000 houses recalls that Canadian architects have taken part on a smaller scale in Canada's home-building program.

The Dominion Government recently conducted an architectural contest for homes costing not more than $2,500 in British Columbia and $3,000 elsewhere in Canada. The object was to provide the benefit of professional planning for low-cost residences. Three hundred designs were submitted by architects throughout the country and 10 were selected as winners.

Montreal Workers Renew Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Quebec — Renewal of the collective labor agreement in the construction trades for one year has been signed by the unions and the Builders' Exchange Incorporated and forwarded to the Minister of Labor at Quebec for approval. It embraces 20,000 potential workmen on the Island of Montreal and in 16 surrounding counties. Generally, there are no wage increases, but several trade classifications have been included, and administrative changes effected.

"Labor has accepted the situation and is thus doing its part in encouraging work in the building industry," stated Mr. D. A. Paterson, Secretary of the Exchange. By waiving wage demands, men in the building trade believe that the business will rapidly revive.

Plants Reopened In Trinidad Strike

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, April 20 (CP)—Last of four factories tied up by strikes a fortnight ago, the sugar plant at Usine resumed operations yesterday.

Employees' demands for higher wages closed factories at Waterloo, Caroni, and Ste. Madeleine as well as Usine two weeks ago, but the first three strikes were settled in a week. Majority of the workers at Usine when the plant reopened were new hands.

Japanese Hotels in China

Japanese plan to build new tourist hotels at Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hangchow, and other cities in China.

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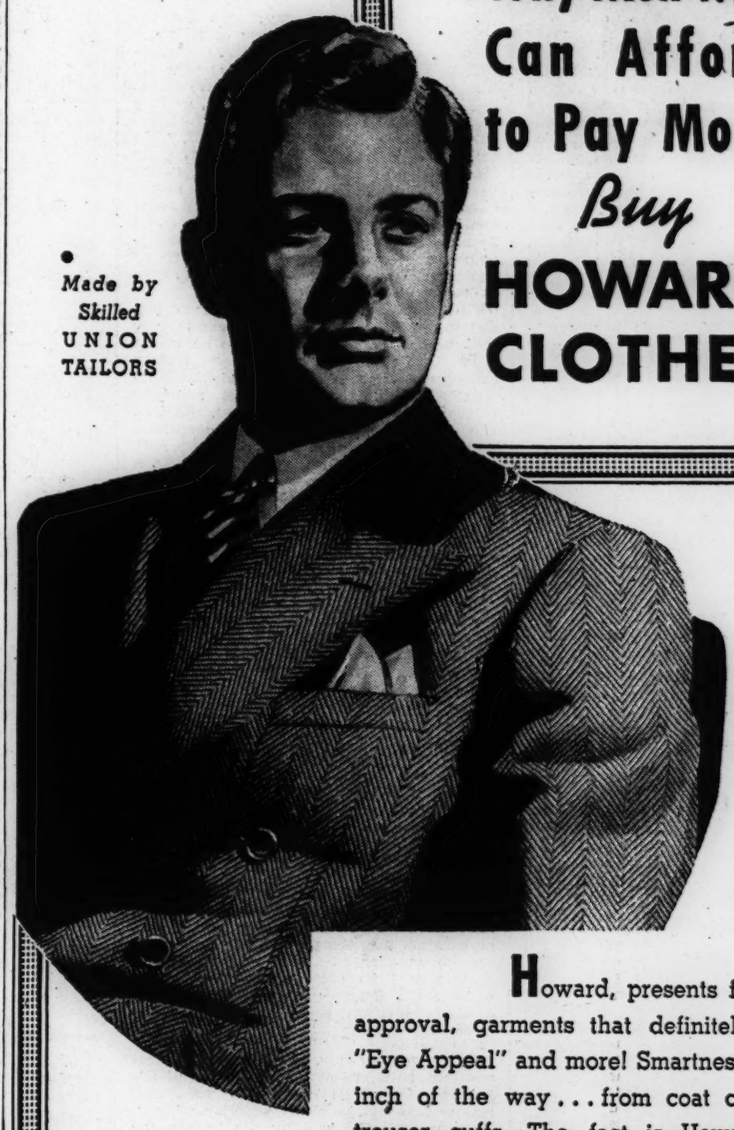

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1938

Jury-Fixing Charges Appear in Dolan Case

In Boston Today

Charges Involve Dolan and Quinn

Edmund L. Dolan, City Treasurer in the last term of Mayor James M. Curley and J. Walter Kuinn, treasurer of the Curley-for-Governor campaign in 1934, were accused of attempting to influence jurors in contempt petitions presented to Judge Frederick W. Fosdick in Suffolk Superior Court today.

Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle presented two other petitions charging contempt of court against Harold Simpson, for whom no address was given, and against an undisclosed State official, for whose apprehension the court ordered warrants to issue on the contempt charge. These warrants have been given to a deputy sheriff for service.

Dolan and Quinn were in court when Mr. Doyle offered his petitions.

Hearing on the contempt petitions came on the postponement from Monday of the case against Dolan, Quinn and Edward J. Supple. The three men were indicted on criminal charges Oct. 16, 1937, but have made sweeping denials. In addition to the charge of conspiracy to steal, Mr. Dolan is accused to larceny and accepting gifts, gratuities and secret profits from Mr. Quinn and Mr. Supple, who are accused of giving

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Judge Stone Defends His Acts

Judge Arthur P. Stone of the East Cambridge District Court defended himself against threatened impeachment by the House of Representatives today, charging, through counsel, that his opponents were simply engaged in a "fishing expedition."

The veteran jurist related his connections with Howard Long, recently convicted of the murder of a New Hampshire child, before the Committee on Rules, and asserted that nothing improper marked these connections.

When Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware, sponsor of the impeachment bill, asked to see checks and vouchers showing the disposition of $6,428 of co-operative bank stock in Long's trust fund, left by Long's mother, Robert T. Bushnell, counsel for the judge, told the Committee:

"This is a deliberate fishing question. I don't propose to have Judge Stone go on for the rest of his life answering questions to provide bait for a fishing expedition."

Representative Sawyer's question elicited from Judge Stone the information that the stock had been turned into cash and the cash turned over to the Judge as administrator of the trust fund. Mr. Sawyer charged specifically that Judge Stone had sought to extend the term of the trust another 10 years to avoid an accounting in 1935 that would show he had not obtained the inventory value for the shares, but the Judge said he had urged Long to continue the trust in order to avoid an attachment by persons who were suing Long.

Two Are Indicted In Brokerage Case

The Rev. William M. Forgrave, New Hampshire minister prominent in prohibition work, and H. Henry Anthony, were indicted by the Suffolk County Grand Jury today on 13 counts of larceny of nearly $100,000 alleged to have resulted from operations of Brown, Anthony & Company, former Federal Street brokerage firm.

Evidence was presented to the Grand Jury last Monday by Assistant Attorney General Arthur V. Sullivan who is in charge of investigation of the closed brokerage house. The indictments were returned to Judge Frederick W. Fosdick in Suffolk Superior Court.

On promises to marry, the Rev. Mr. Forgrave—according to the evidence—obtained $6,700 from a Newton woman for purchases of stock. Later he obtained $3,000 for similar investments. The brokerage firm's manipulations were alleged to have affected seven women and five men who appeared as witnesses.

'Gas' Tax Proposal Hit at Hearing

A scheme to divert $10,000,000 from the State gasoline tax fund to cities and towns was assailed today by State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley and other witnesses before the Senate Ways and Means Committee.

The plan was adopted by the House of Representatives about 10 days ago and incorporated into the State's $71,000,000 budget, boosting the total of proposed expenditures to $81,000,000 and necessitating imposition of an additional $10,000,000 State tax.

While Mr. Buckley approved the purpose of the diversion, which is to give local communities funds for relief work on the highways, he declared the money should be raised by a bond issue, instead.

He pointed out that most cities

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Nantasket Boats To Start on May 21

With the mercury creeping up into the eighties today many inquiries as to the beginning of steamer service to Nantasket Beach were received by the Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Company, believed by its general manager, Harold E. Greene, to be the oldest excursion steamer concern in the country.

The first sailing of its 120th season will be on May 21, he told all inquirers, and the first special charter trip will be on June 1, when the 5:15 Club of Massachusetts Institute of Technology has arranged for a four-hour moonlight dance cruise on one of the steamers.

Last season marked a new high in business for the line, Mr. Greene reported, and at least as good—if not better patronage—is expected this season.

In the course of its history the Nantasket line has carried more than 130,00,000 people—more than the entire population of the United States, he declared.

Fords in Boston For a Brief Stay

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford are in Boston today. Mr. Ford is sightseeing throughout the city, while Mrs. Ford is attending the annual meeting of the National Women's Farm and Garden Association at the University Club, of which she is the former president.

The Detroit automobile manufacturer avoided comment on reports he would discuss business conditions with President Roosevelt in Washington, April 27.

The Fords probably will remain in this vicinity until Friday, as they will be hosts on that day to the Farm and Garden Association at a luncheon in the Wayside Inn at Sudbury, which Mr. Ford purchased and restored.

Natural Settings Enhance Providence Flower Display

By a Staff Photographer

Invitation for Repose

This Garden by Ormond Hamilton of Worcester, Mass., Is Considered One of the Most Beautiful Exhibits in the Providence Flower Show. A Natural Garden Combining a Waterfall, Pool, Wildflowers, and Azaleas Seems to Invite One to Enter and Enjoy Repose

Anglo-Italian Accord Typified In Garden Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 20—Anglo-Italian relations now making page-one news are symbolized in the annual Rhode Island Spring Flower Show, with an old English garden merging with a tinge of Italian influence as the main feature of the exhibit. The show opened today in the Rhode Island Auditorium, continuing through Saturday, April 23.

The garden, with rows of hemlock hedges eight feet high extending down the length of the floor leading to a vista of a mountain woodside, with evergreens, white birch, laurel and dogwood, and a cheerful mountain waterfall tumbling down into a placid pool beside a summer dwelling, will transfer the visitor into a decidedly English setting.

Another feature of the show will be a special display with the restriction that all flowers planted in the garden must actually come into bloom between May 10 and June 30. Bordered by low hedges, the garden will be centered by tall Italian urns to add to the formal atmosphere.

Dr. Schrade to Lecture On 'The Music of Handel'

Dr. Leo Schrade, musicologist, formerly of the University of Bonn, will give two lectures at Harvard, one tomorrow and another Friday. "The Music of Handel" will be Dr. Schrade's topic at the Germanic Museum tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

On Friday night he will lecture on "England's Influence upon the Musical History of Europe" at the Harvard Music Building at 8:15 o'clock.

Homes for Bird Neighbors

The Junior High School of Providence, R. I., Is Exhibiting Various Types of Bird Houses Made by Pupils

Cheap Raw Materials Blamed for World Ills

Human ability to obtain needed raw materials has become so vast as to assure almost unlimited supply at permanently low prices, Dr. Melvin T. Copeland, Professor of Marketing in the Harvard School of Business Administration, declared today.

This ability has not been entirely a blessing, however, in the opinion of Dr. Copeland, for it has brought such serious overproduction in the last 20 years as to cause widespread unemployment, heavy losses to producers and continuous political and social unrest.

Dr. Copeland's views were expressed in a 100-page pamphlet entitled "A raw Commodity Revolution," published today by the Harvard Bureau of Business Research." It gives the results of seven years' research by Dr. Copeland.

Results of War

The World War and economic and political developments since that time have caused new mines to be opened, new factories to be built, more land to be put into cultivation, better machinery to be devised, the Harvard economist stated, until the world's capacity for raw material production has far outstripped existing demand.

There have been many benefits from this, he said. Physical burdens have been lifted from the backs of many workers. New jobs by the thousands have been created. By providing a "greater abundance of basic raw materials," the world at large is on the threshold of a higher standard of living.

Yet out of this same excess capacity have come also financial derangement, social distress and political unrest for millions of people. So serious is the condition at this time, in the Cambridge professor's opinion, that a perennial glut in the market is certain, with prices permanently too low.

The situation, said Dr. Copeland, can be described only in terms of a revolution—a revolution in the relation of raw commodity prices to the prices of semi-finished and finished goods. There is an abundance of materials for all, but an absence of prosperity for many, he indicated.

Commodities Listed

Commodities coming under Dr. Copeland's scrutiny included 19 of importance in the international markets—copper, lead, zinc, tin, silver, notrogen, petroleum, rubber, sugar, coffee, cocoa, jute, silk, cotton, wool, hides, corn, wheat and chemical products.

Without giving a remedy for the depression in these industries, the economist declared practically all previously tried cures, including monetary inflation and production controls for specific articles, had proven futile. "At best, these devices have held the forces of revolution at bay temporarily," he said, "and thus have given men more time in which to readjust their disturbed affairs."

The World War was one of the strongest factors in bringing about the change, although "there is a danger of exaggerating the war influence," Dr. Copeland maintained.

"To meet the war demand, new producing facilities were opened up as in the case of zinc, sugar and wheat. The war directly caused the perfection of the process for making synthetic nitrogen, and thereby

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

3,056 Skiers Pay Annual Visit To Mt. Washington

Braving the grins or open-eyed astonishment of residents along the route, more than 3,000 "sure there's snow" skiers made the Easter and April 19 pilgrimage to Tuckerman's Ravine, according to figures released by the White Mountain forestry service today.

While Boston was staging its Easter parade, 1,380 skiers were swooping down the sides of the 1,000-foot high snow bowl, or basking in the sun in the shelter of a rocky windbreak, according to the official checkers. The valiant 1,380 were the survivors of the long climb up from the A. M. C. headquarters at Pinkham Notch, N. H., in the army of snow enthusiasts who clocked 3,056 at the bottom of the trail, according to the tabulators' figures. A count of cars gave a tabulation of 989 on Easter Sunday parked at the A. M. C. cabin at the Notch.

In every imaginable variety of wearing apparel the ski battalion wound up the Fire Trail or up the John Sherburne trail, which was skiable but fast, and really the best route provided one had waxed properly or had "skins." Part way up jackets and shirts began to come off and stalwart males stripped to the waist for comfort. Bathing suit tops were correct wear for the women skiers. Leather knee breeches of the Tyrol caused no more comment than the seasonable and sensible blue overalls of the veterans.

First glimpse of the "bowl" came at the new Forest Service shelter just below the Little Headwall, a wide white expanse towering to blue sky and dotted with black ant-like figures of the first wave of skiers. Snow conditions were perfect until the early part of the afternoon, when the sun became obscured and the thermometer dropped rapidly to the accompaniment of a piercing wind.

The snow depth is reported 60 feet in the bowl—ample coverage for some time to come for the clan which runs the Headwall and furnishes the thrill for those lined up below the 1,000-foot-high precipitous descent. For this hardy group skiing will continue well into May according to those familiar with the section, and possibly into June.

Tobin Leads Drive For 2 P. C. Sales Tax In Massachusetts

Mayor of Boston Takes Vigorous Stand in Speech to Building Owners and Managers Association and Boston Real Estate Exchange

Declares Step Must Be Taken to Avoid Unbearable Levy on Cities for Relief

Special Commission Estimate s Yearly Revenue of $45,000,000 From Measure, If Imposed—Issue Is One on Which Politicians Are Averse to Taking Sides

In a bold and dramatic gesture that left old-school Beacon Hill politicians gasping, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston today announced he would assume leadership of the fight for the 2 per cent retail sales tax for Massachusetts.

The Mayor's announcement of his active participation in what has been considered one of the most delicate political issues before the present legislative session came quite as a surprise today as he addressed a luncheon meeting of the Building Owners and Managers Association and the Boston Real Estate Exchange in the Chamber of Commerce.

Although the Mayor had let his attitude toward the state sales tax become known early this month when hearings were held on the proposal by his appearance before the Legislative Committee on Taxation and Public Welfare, the depth of his conviction that such a drastic impost must be voted was not comprehended until his strong speech today.

Cites Action in Other States

Speaking in the highest terms of the report on the sales tax and public welfare recently submitted by the Special Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditure (which report furnishes the basis for the present sales tax proposal), the Mayor minced no words in saying such a thing must come in Massachusetts.

He referred to the imposition of sales taxes in a number of other states as a means of raising the vast sums now consumed in public relief activities, and noted particularly that Mayor La Guardia has utilized such taxes as an instrument for raising funds in New York.

In Massachusetts, he said, the problem is state wide, and the Legislature must act immediately to alleviate the intolerable load now carried by the cities. He emphasized the point that if the Legislature had adopted the Special Commission's sales tax proposal the Boston tax rate this year would have been $6 less than last year, instead of $3 more.

Until the Mayor stirred up the issue, it had been assumed on Beacon Hill that the sales tax would be defeated, although the measure has not yet been reported out of committee.

The Boston Retail Trade Board, composed of the larger department stores, led the opposition.

Stand Avoided by Politicians

The sales tax issue has brought wide disagreement, with alignment on opposing sides of organizations supposed to have considerable political power. For that reason many politicians have avoided taking a forthright stand on the proposal although Beacon Hill observers have been freely predicting defeat of the proposal for several weeks.

The Mayor has already forecast a $41.70 Boston tax rate for this year, and the serious effect such a tax would have on Boston realty values is expected to give him a potent argument for urging the sales tax.

The Special Commission estimated that a 2 per cent retail sales tax would raise approximately $45,000,000 for Massachusetts. Under the measure filed, these funds could not be used for any purpose other than relief.

Family Cat Adopts Five Baby Foxes

By the Associated Press

East Longmeadow, Mass., April 20

Mickey, the family cat of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Hinch, came to the rescue of five baby silver foxes when a vixen on their ranch refused to nurse them, but the Hinches were wondering today what will happen when the pups mature.

The little foxes had been fed goat's milk with a glass dropper for five days before Mickey took over the job. The pups have been growing steadily for the past two weeks.

Out-of-State Corporations In R. I. Get Warning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 20—The State Division of Labor has served notice on out-of-State corporations which have never registered here that unless they meet this obligation before May 1, through the Secretary of State, they no longer will be able to avail themselves of the Workmen's Compensation Act here.

The investigation made under the personal supervision of Director Thomas M. McMahon showed that of a total of 3,000 non-resident companies doing business here, 2,543 corporations were availing themselves of the full privileges of the compensation law without registration. Many of these were doing business with the State itself on construction or material contracts.

Although Director McMahon's decision came somewhat as a surprise, so far as the decision to void their "acceptances" of the Rhode Island law May 1, it was not unexpected.

For some time it was shown that his department was going through lists of corporations doing business in Rhode Island, with a view of learning which were legally entitled to the terms of the compensation law.

In his annual report, Mr. McMahon referred to the large number of out-of-State corporations doing business here, accepting the workmen's compensation law, but not registered to do business in Rhode Island.

Most of the out-of-State corporations brought to public attention by the Division of Labor, received official notification of the decision today.

Municipal Forests Advocated For Revenue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 20—Forests as a means of making land owned by towns more valuable and to provide additional town revenue, are advocated by the New Hampshire Department of Forestry and Recreation and the United States Forest Service.

Forestation of public and semi-public New Hampshire land has been practiced for many years. A number of towns have forests; the State has a number of recreational forests, and then there are the White Mountain National Forest and forests held by the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests.

The State Department of Forests and Recreation is assembling data on town-owned land and will suggest what lands should be reforested, even furnishing trees necessary. Towns will only be required to pay for trees if the land is sold.

Newington has sold $6,000 worth of timber and has about as much left. Concord has sold about $16,000 worth of timber and still has about $50,000 worth. Manchester has extensive timber lands in conjunction with its water supply. At Danville about 77 acres of town forest has been used to support the parish and minister. Last year $305.13 was paid from an accumulated fund of about $10,000 to the support of the town's religious activities.

Horticulturists at the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, hope to make blueberries a more important New Hampshire crop. The State now ranks fourth in blueberry production. Practically all of this crop is from wild blueberries.

W. W. Smith and L. P. Latimer, horticulturists at the Experiment Station, are pushing the development of cultivated blueberries which can be harvested when prices are high and may be kept on the market a longer period than the wild berry. They are now searching for the best wild blueberry bushes in the State from which to develop the cultivated variety. They are looking for a late-bearing, high-bush variety, with plump fruit with thin light-colored skin.

The Week in New Hampshire

Educational Service

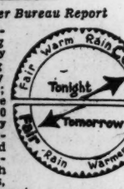
Off-campus activities of the University of New Hampshire faculty, chiefly in adult education, will be coordinated through a new organization, the General Extension Service. Actually this is a reorganization and expansion of the New Hampshire Extension Service which carries on educational work among rural people of the State.

The various activities are intended to make rural life more interesting

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness by early tonight, becoming cooler, probably with showers; lowest temperature tonight near 50 degrees; Thursday partly cloudy, becoming fair and much cooler; moderate to fresh southwest winds, shifting to northwest.

Maine: Showers and colder, except on the east coast tonight; Thursday generally fair and somewhat colder.

New Hampshire: Showers tonight followed by generally fair; Thursday colder.

Vermont: Rain probably turning to snow flurries and colder tonight; Thursday generally fair.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Showers tonight followed by generally fair Thursday and much colder.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest shifting to northwest winds, showers tonight followed by generally fair weather Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	63	50	Minneapolis	32	32
Bermuda	66	62	New Orleans	70	68
Chicago	50	50	New York	60	60
Denver	36	34	Norfolk	66	62
Helena	30	30	Philadelphia	60	56
Kansas City	54	54	St. Louis	56	54
Los Angeles	58	58	San Fran'co	52	50
Miami	68	68	Washington	62	56

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 20.
B—Minimum, April 19.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:14 p. m.; height 8.2 feet.
Thursday, 3:26 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:00 p. m.

N. E. Democrats Split on New Deal

New Englanders in Washington

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Representative John W. McCormack, Boston Democrat, warned the House a year ago that "two apparently irreconcilable forces are preparing for a great battle that will in all probability leave scars that will take years to heal up in the Democratic Party."

At that time (April 20, 1937) Mr. McCormack called for a compromise on the President's proposal to reorganize the Supreme Court—the proposal defeated by the Senate in the first major set-back suffered by the Administration.

Mr. McCormack then said "a head-on collision of powerful groups of our Party is to be avoided" and declared that unless a compromise were reached the Party would split.

Since Mr. McCormack's forecast and offer of compromise which was rejected the Senate has beaten the Court bill, the House has balked at the wage-hour bill and has killed Government reorganization.

The 1938 revenue bill was overhauled drastically in the Senate, eliminating taxation principles the President has insisted be retained.

New England Democrats have played leading parts in House and Senate in the major legislative battles of the past year.

Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island has consistently voted with the Administration on the major measures, while Senator Fred H. Brown (D) of New Hampshire failed to support the Administration only on the Court reorganization bill, voting for recommittal.

However, Senators David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut, and Augustine Lonergan (D) of Connecticut, who supported earlier Administration programs, have voted against recent proposals. Senator Peter G. Gerry (D) of Rhode Island consistently has voted against the Administration.

The four New England Democrats supported the Senate version of the tax bill, eliminating the undistributed profits tax. They voted against Government reorganization, with Senator Walsh leading the fight to "protect civil service."

In the House, however, the 10 New England Democrats have supported the Administration more consistently. Only Representatives J. Joseph Smith (D) of Connecticut and Alfred N. Phillips (D) of Connecticut opposed the reorganization bill.

On the wage-hour bill at the last session, Representative William P. Connery (D) of Massachusetts voted for recommittal, the lone Democrat opposing it. Since, however, he has announced he would support the new wage-hour legislation.

With election of Governors only a few months off, political observers point to the importance of Congressmen's views on Administration measures, emphasizing their possible influence in selection of delegates to the 1940 conventions.

Some observers here assert the National Administration, reported willing to back an opponent to Gov. Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts, would rather see Republicans take over the State Administration than to have Governor Hurley, avowed opponent of several administration programs, regain the governorship and be in position to influence election of delegates to the 1940 Democratic convention.

Governor Hurley recently announced his opposition to the Administration's foreign trade program, flood control program and to the proposed child labor amendment.

The Democratic delegation in the House had endorsed the principle of 100 per cent payment by the Governor for reservoirs and dams on the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers, while the Democratic Senators from Connecticut and Massachusetts are still pledged to support the interstate compacts.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Eye on the Sparrow," by Maxwell Selser. Comedy presented by Girvan Higginson. Starring Catharine Doucet. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30.

Shubert—
"I Married an Angel," a Rodgers and Hart musical comedy. With Dennis King, Vera Zorina, Vivienne Segal and Walter Slezak. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Colonial—
"The Women," by Clare Boothe. Comedy presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Lois Wilson, Alice Buchanan, Celeste Holm and Effie Afton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"The Man From Cairo," by Ivan Noe. Presented by Dan Goldberg. Joseph Buloff, Helen Chandler and Viola Roache. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Movies

Repertory and Medford Square—
"The Awful Truth," starring Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. Also "The Man of Affairs," featuring George Arliss. Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

University—

"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 1:45, 4:05, 6:15, 8:30. Tomorrow: Alice Faye in "Sally, Irene and Mary." Also John Barrymore in "Bulldog Drummond's Revenge."

Hub—
Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur in "The Plainsman." 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. Also "Hideaway Girl," with Martha Raye. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Tomorrow: "The Road Back," with John King and others. Also "The Bride Comes Home," staring Claudette Colbert.

Brookline Village—
Wallace Beery in "The Bad Man of Brimstone." 3:20, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Beg, Borrow or Steal," starring Frank Morgan. 2, 5, 8.

South Station Theater—
"Film Parade," "Land of the Incas," "Life of the Betta Fish," "Romance of Louisiana," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Strand—
Carole Lombard and Fredric March in "Nothing Sacred." Also "I Met My Love Again," starring Joan Bennett. Tomorrow: "Big Town Girl," with Clare Trevor. Also "Hawaiian Buckaroo." Tomorrow: "Love and Kisses," featuring Walter Winchell, Ben Bernie and Simone Simon. Also Karen Morley in "On Such a Night."

Scollay and Modern—
"Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," starring Claudette Colbert and Gary Cooper. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Modern: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Mr. Moto's Gamble," starring Peter Lorre. Scollay: 11:40 a.m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20. Modern: 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." Daily 1, 3:30 and 8. Saturdays 10 a. m., 1, 3:30, 7, 9:30. Sunday, April 24, two showings, 6 and 8:30.

Coolidge Corner—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 2:20, 4:17, 6:14, 8:11, 10.08.

Metropolitan—
"In Old Chicago," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Tip-Off Girls," with Mary Carlisle, Lloyd Nolan and Roscoe Karns. 11:05, 2:10 5:30, 8:35.

State and Orpheum—
"Girl of the Golden West," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Both theaters: 11:10 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:55. Also "No Time to Marry," with Richard Arlen, Mary Astor and Lionel Stander. Orpheum: 9:10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 5:10, 8:45.

Tremont—
"Manhattan Melodrama," starring William Powell and Myrna Loy. Also Robert Montgomery in "Ever Since Eve." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 1:38, 3:45, 5:42, 7:59, 10:06. "Quintupland." 1:10, 3:17, 5:24, 7:31, 9:38.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Her Jungle Love," featuring Dorothy Lamour. Fenway: 1:10, 4:05, 7, 10. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Island in the Sky," with Gloria Stuart, Michael Whalen, and Paul Kelly. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25. Tomorrow: "Jezebel," with Bette Davis. Also "Love on a Budget," featuring the Jones Family.

Fine Arts—
"The Dybbuk," a Yiddish film with English titles. 1:20, 3:45, 6:15, 8:40. Also "News of the Day." 1, 3:20, 5:45, 8:15.

Boston—
"Midnight Intruder," with Louis Hayward, Barbara Read, Eric Linden and J. C. Nugent. 11:23 a. m., 2:15, 5:09, 8:01, 10:22. Stage: "French Follies of 1938," with Count Berni Vici. Tomorrow: "Law of the Underworld," featuring Chester Morris and Anne Shirley. Stage: Waikiki Nights, Torrid Hula Girls and the Royal Hawaiian Orchestra.

Exeter—
Adolphe Menjou, and the Ritz Brothers in "The Goldwyn Follies." 2:50, 5:50, 8:50. Also "The Jury's Secret," with Fay Wray and Kent Taylor. 1:50, 4:50, 7:50. Tomorrow: "Sez O'Reilly to McNab," with Will Fyffe and Will Mahoney. Also "Sally, Irene and Mary," starring Alice Faye and Fred Allen.

Keith Memorial—
William Powell and Annabella in "The Baroness and the Butler." 10 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:25, 7:50, 10:20. Stage: Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians. Tomorrow: "Battle of Broadway," with Victor McLaglen and Louise Hovick. Stage: Jackie Cooper and Bert Wheeler.

Other Events

Boston Chamber of Commerce—
The annual meeting and get-together of the Engineering Societies of New England will be held on the fourteenth floor of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at 80 Federal Street. 7.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Miss Maginnis will conduct a guidance tour on Spanish Art. 11 a. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

New Wiman Musical at the Shubert

The program of "I Married an Angel," the new Rodgers-Hart musical comedy which opened last night at the Shubert, lists four stars and two featured players. If we were entrusted with the billing, we should make some changes. We should give star rating to Dwight Deere Wiman, the producer; Jo Mielziner, who designed the settings; John Hambleton, who was responsible for the costumes, and Joshua Logan, who staged the piece.

For this is first of all a sumptuous show, lavish, extravagant, even reckless in mounting and in volume of scenes and numbers. In fact there is at present much too much of it. That can be fixed.

As for names to be featured, we should give space to Mr. Rodgers, whose score, though closely patterned after his previous work, is clever and pleasing; and to Charles Walters, whose dancing is a high light. The trouble is, he is not given enough to do. Mr. Hart has provided some good lyrics, too; but the book is on the whole pretty dull. The story, adapted from a play by John Vaszary, about the complications which followed when a banker married an angel, is mildly amusing, but it is adorned with too much double entendre and outright vulgarity. Besides, it is too long in the telling.

This uninvited readjustment of credits for the show is not to be taken as reflecting discredit upon the artists played up by Mr. Wiman. Dennis King, Vera Zorina, Vivienne Segal and Walter Slezak, the starred performers, are quite as good as they need to be for the purpose, and Audrey Christie, who shares the featured position with Mr. Walters, is a practiced comédienne. But their labors, which ostensibly constitute the main matter of the show, are really of slight interest, except for the aforesaid dancing of Mr. Walters. Less conversation and more action would help the piece.

Mr. King's accomplishments as singer and comedian are familiar. Miss Zorina is a ballet dancer (and also, as it turned out, a contortionist) and her dancing ability, naturally enough, is her chief asset. As an actress she is not sufficiently experienced to make more of her part than the authors of the book have supplied her, and unfortunately her material is very thin. Miss Segal and Mr. Slezak, who have the gift of being funny, carry also the burden of most of the vulgarity.

The most lively numbers are the Honeymoon Ballet, the satire on a Roxy Music Hall show and Mr. Walters's final dance specialty. The sliding stage saves a lot of time, but much of what is saved is wasted on tedious talk. The first-night audience endured the dull passages with patience and laughed and applauded generously the more entertaining ones.

L. A. S.

The Arts in Boston

Jeannette Vreeland

Soloist in the Boston Symphony Orchestra's Production of Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis," at Symphony Hall Next Tuesday Evening, for the Benefit of Its Pension Fund

Eben F. Comins

The Robert C. Vose Galleries are well populated with celebrities. Dignitaries have been painted with a view to representation in most characteristic attitudes. The portrayer, Eben F. Comins, is skilled in catching a likeness, and no catalogue is needed as a guide to titles.

Dominating the display is a large canvas bearing the image in full length of Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis. Its sheer magnitude dwarfs most of the neighboring likenesses. The portrait of Justice Brandeis, we learn, was not done from life. This model apparently prefers not to sit for his portrait. Mr. Comins has had, consequently, to record his features by the next best method.

The portrait reveals some of the picturesque qualities of Justice Brandeis, but the painter has somehow been unable to free himself from factual matters, shapes and surfaces, thus losing the more subtle and intangible characteristics of the inner man. Justice Brandeis lends himself to those more transcendent methods, used by Rembrandt and his disciples, where a few shadows, a few lights, can be made to accomplish a most compelling result. Official portraiture suffers from an overlay of unnecessaries, heavy robes, literal details, accurate transcriptions of (artistically) irrelevant facts, at the expense of other and far more valuable considerations.

The portrait of Vice-President Garner is another model of the official style. One thinks of the same man, the same features, recorded with insight and imaginative quality of an Eakins, or the hard realism of a Grant Wood. As it is, Mr. Garner is served up looking very ruddy, very glossy, very made-to-order.

The portrait of Associate Justice Harlan Stone shows Mr. Comins's naturalistic style at its best; it is clear, direct portraiture. Other subjects include the late Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Calvin Coolidge, Jr., Dr. Lyman J. Briggs, and Dr. Edward Meigs.

There are several portraits done in a flat, decorative style, wherein Mr. Comins is not conforming to considerations of photographic likeness.

Aldro T. Hibbard

There are on view at the Guild of Boston Artists paintings by Aldro Hibbard. One of the ablest landscape painters in this organization, Mr. Hibbard has apparently broadened his choice of subjects. Varied views of New Hampshire and Vermont dwell upon the beautiful natural scenery of those states.

Mr. Hibbard has chosen several stretches in which small houses are seen against the sloping hills, making so many accents in a pattern. Mr. Hibbard always stresses the prominent lines of design and one always feels his pictures are substantially wrought in terms of forms and colors, rhythms and accents, rather than literal likeness.

There are included subjects relating to sugaring time, and rustic life. Closer views of old timber houses express their age and charm. Vermont is becoming more and more a source of pictorial material for artists of this vicinity, with its expansive panoramic views, and "close-ups."

D. A.

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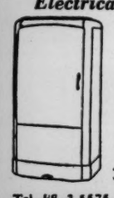

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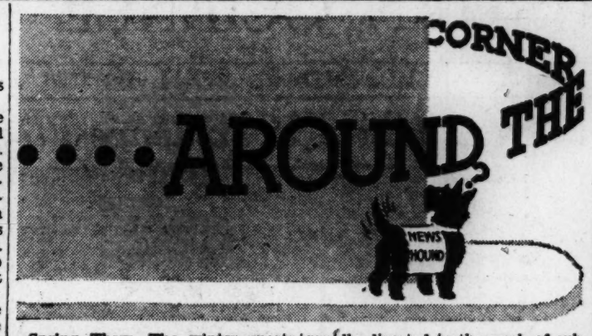

Spring Thaw—The winter sports season ended definitely for the Ski Page Editor on Easter Sunday in a backward plunge into four feet of icy water flowing in a Tuckerman Ravine brook. The day began with exhilarating runs over the "corn" snow—60 feet deep still in some places. It ended in bed—while clothes were drying.

Chivalrous instinct brought about the change. With his pack on his back and his skis in his hand the editor was stepping lightly along an icy log bridging the brook. Suddenly, just in front of him, he saw a damsel in distress.

She slipped—she was going—going—gone—but no—not quite. Seizing her arm he leaned backwards. She regained an erect position, and safety. He continued his movement to the rear.

Extricated from the brook he brought quite a little of it with him—in his ballooning ski pants.

He now agrees that, to all intents and purposes, the winter sports season is over. When last heard from he was shaking the moth balls out of a nice, warm swimming suit.

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Cereals and Serials—Radio programs are evidently becoming pretty closely associated in many juvenile minds with foodstuffs, now that dashing young serial thriller heroes expose themselves to many an uncertain fate on behalf of various breakfast cereals.

One little girl, listening to the radio, was asked where the program was coming from. "Many apples, many sodas," she replied. Further investigation disclosed that she was referring to Minneapolis, Minn.

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Ski in the Sky—One Boston skywriting pilot evidently still has his mind on winter sports. Each Wednesday and Saturday afternoon he goes up to about 10,000 feet and advertises—in mile high letters—the New England Confectionery Company's newest product—the Sky-Bar. But he spells it "Ski." Some of the flexible-necked observers who report this error, however, think that perhaps the letter "y" is a little hard to negotiate.

♪ ♪ ♪

Heights to Depths—When Leslie Pawson came in first at the Exeter Street goal of the Marathon yesterday, crowds lining the sidewalks were moved to new heights of enthusiasm. But it was notable that from that point onward their interest was rapidly diverted to the work of subway excavation going on at their feet. Fresh Marathon arrivals brought only brief upward glances and perfunctory applause.

Only the arrival in a taxi of Stylianos Kyriakides, and the appearance, still on foot, of 85-year-old Peter Foley, really aroused much interest. Mr. Foley, who won the race 30 years ago at 55, started two hours early and covered the 26 miles in five hours.

Mr. Kyriakides, who came all the way from Greece for the event, brought an element of novelty to the conception of the Marathon by boarding a public bus after trotting the first 20 miles strictly "according to Hoyle." The bus did not operate directly to Exeter Street, so he transferred to a taxi. Having no money with him he was accepted as a guest—probably written off to advertising expense—by the bus driver. An Athletic Association friend paid the taxi bill on his arrival at the goal.

Many motorists, caught in the traffic jams resulting from the race, were of the opinion that he would have made better time on foot all the way.

♪ ♪ ♪

Housing Project — Scattered through the grounds of the new Children's Museum at the corner of Burroughs and Pond Streets beside Jamaica Pond, a number of new bird-houses have just been erected by the Museum's Bird Club. The youngsters expect to watch families of bluebirds, wrens and chickadees growing up in and around the house during the spring and summer.

For study at any time in the year a diorama showing a family group of Ruffed Grouse is being prepared for permanent installation in the Bird Room of the Museum.

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Spring Comes to Trash Cans—Those swing-top trash cans on Boston street corners—which have often received pieces of mail by mistake, and which used to be adorned with miscellaneous advertising matter—have blossomed out this spring in bright new aluminum paint and attractively designed lettering. Many people accustomed to dropping candy wrappers and whatnot on the streets, have at least suddenly realized that there are such boxes. Street cleaners hope they will use them.

New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

and profitable. Through radio programs, regional meetings, and bulletins the service provides information on improved farm methods, home improvements, and solution of housekeeping problems. The service also posts people on the activities of the Agricultural Research and Experiment Station.

The Federal Government co-operates in the activities, and through the new organization, under the directorship of John C. Kendall, present Director of the Extension Service, supervising these activities will be simplified. The work may also be extended through extension classes, institutes, exhibits, and the like, carried on in co-operation with local groups.

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Politics Stir

Lists of candidates for leading posts of the primaries is growing fast. The Senatorial seat now held by Fred H. Brown, Democrat, and coveted by Republicans, already has three Republican seekers but no announced Democratic candidate.

For some time Eliot Carter of Nashua and Charles E. Carroll of Laconia have been asking for this post, and last week Congressman Charles W. Tobey announced he would seek advancement to the upper house.

Alphonse Roy, Democrat, is candidated or the nomination for the Congressional seat now held by Arthur B. Jenks, Republican, who is expected to seek re-election. Six Republicans and a Democrat are seeking the Congressional post now held by Mr. Tobey. Dr. Hagerty, the Democrat, was the nominee two years ago. At that time he polled 45,437 votes against 53,606 for Congressman Tobey. Republican candidates are Foster Stearns of Hancock, State Senator Howard H. Hamlin of Claremont, John D. Warren, attorney, of Nashua, Charles W. Howard, Adjutant General, of Concord, James A. Hanley, Municipal Court Justice, of Franklin, and Prof. James P. Richardson of Hanover.

As yet no Democratic candidates have annonuced for Governor to meet the winner of the battle for the Republican nomination between Gov. Francis P. Murphy and Thomas A. Cheney, Attorney General.

Most prominently mentioned Democratic prospects are John L. Sullivan, attorney, of Manchester, State Legion Commander and previously an unsuccessful candidate for the office, and Amos N. Blandin of Bath, who won the nomination two years ago and was defeated in the election by Governor Murphy.

Short Wave Programs

For Thursday, April 21

Paris—12:45 p. m.—"Fifteen Minutes With the Poets." TPA3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.

Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—Orchestral Selections. JZJ, 25.4m, 11.80meg; JZI, 31.4m, 9.53meg.

London—6:20 p. m.—Scenes from Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida"; Viani string sextet. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.

Moscow—7 p. m.—News; program for English listeners. RAN, 31m, 9.8meg.

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"Stirring Music and Songs From Opera and Operetta." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Boston—7:30 p. m.—"Norway," talk; bird talk; orchestra; economics talk. WIXAL, 49.6m, 6.04meg.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—Selections From Operas; "Rome's Birthday." 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg; IRF, 30.5m, 9.83meg; IQY, 25.21m, 11.90meg.

Prague—8 p. m.—Joseph Suk: "Under the Apple-tree," melodrama; English talk. OLR4A, 25.3m, 11.84meg; OLR5A, 19.7m, 15.23meg.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"Anniversary of Karl Hagenbeck. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Paris—9 p. m.—Vocal recordings. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

London—9:40 p. m.—BBC Empire Orchestra. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.

Drive to Protect Livestock on Way To Market Starts

The Animal Rescue League of Boston is making an appeal to end cruelty to livestock and to protect animals when shipped from farm to market. The League's prime objective is to establish reforms in shipment—elimination of crowding animals "airtight" in freight cars, cleaner shipping and stockyard conditions, and more regulated food en route. These reforms, it is declared, will prevent loss of animal life and will save shippers thousands of dollars annually.

Transportation is the chief problem, inasmuch as most injuries to animals are received in transit. For three-quarters of the livestock produced in the United States comes from west of Chicago, and three-quarters of it is consumed in the area east of Chicago. These facts are held to show a need for a well-functioning livestock loss prevention association.

Shipping and handling of animals is accomplished by means of trucks and railroads; and as a large portion of all meat products is consumed in this territory, emphasis is put, first, on enforcement of laws governing rail shipments; and second, on regulations to raise the standard of truck equipment, by requiring the use of partitions in mixed shipments, and by preventing overcrowding.

The trucking companies are at an advantage, in that they escape Government quarantine regulations such as are placed on the railroads. Trucks carry animals from farm to farm, bounce them over the highways, and arrive at market without interference from the law.

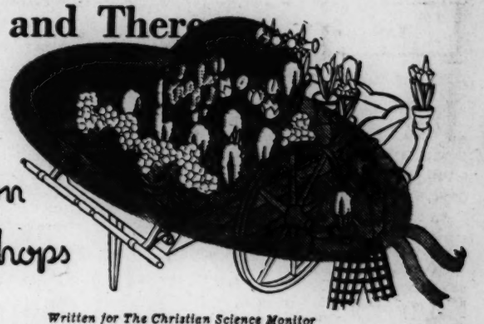
According to Robert F. Sellar, President of the Animal Rescue League of Boston, trucks demand inspection touching on all phases of livestock loss. "Trucks," he maintains, "enjoy too many advantages over railroads—no expensive right of way to maintain, and no heavy road tax to make up for it. More supervision is needed."

In his pamphlet, "Livestock Loss Prevention," he says:

"Overcrowding and lack of stock separation are two of the greatest trucking evils. Inspectors are too few in number to do much more than to check up on conditions on arrival of trucks at principal stockyards. We have reason to believe that the railroads would rather handle immature animals, but they are compelled to accept anything offered for shipment which is not contrary to law. Should they make it difficult by requiring that they be accompanied by someone charged with the responsibility of feeding them, they would simply be driving business to competitors—the truckers."

The most serious fault observed in trucks is a lack of partitions in mixed shipments, 32 per cent of the mixed loads being without partitions.

Here and There in Boston Shops



Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Providing of course, that you haven't been already endowed with it, just what would you ask for if you were told you could have one of the things that ever since you were a little girl you have wanted most in this world. Curly hair . . . we knew it! That's why we were so excited over all this business of the "Christy Natural Wave" at Filene's when we heard about it. And we weren't the only one; we hear the place was literally mobbed by interested women the minute all this news was made public.

Now we know it sounds a wee bit exaggerated and all that sort of thing, but, although we haven't tried it ourself yet, we've seen actual photographs of the "before and after" and such, and feel that there's no reason why we shouldn't tell you about it. Just in case you want to look into the idea. Which is that a natural-looking wave can be out into your hair! Yes, we said cut . . . and it's in that cut that the secret lies. So the method is all covered with patents.

It seems that the method is a discovery of "Ken" Christy, of Parker's Landing, Pennsylvania. And as near as we can find out, all you have to do is have the particular cut; and we understand that you aren't "shorn" or anything of the kind. In fact, that the difference isn't noticeable. From then on you see that your hair is taken care of. That is, you run in for regular shampoos and waves . . . but the waves are "push-ups." And you keep fussing with it a bit at home, for it'll need encouragement. And all this doesn't happen overnight, you understand. Now Mr. Christy doesn't pretend to tell you that your hair is going to be a mass of tight curls all over and down to the ends of your hair, but he does promise those large soft waves that you admire in naturally wavy-haired people. The ends you have permanented . . . just as everybody does. The cutting is $25. And it doesn't have to be cut again. The "push-ups" are the regular wave prices. And you can also have this little miracle performed at Filene's in Boston, and Wellesley.

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Sheer Long Coats Over Dresses to Match

History repeats itself . . . and how often we find it in the world of fashion. This time it's in those sheer long coats that are worn over dresses that match; except that they're in a heavier material. Quite transparent, they do make the ensemble most attractive. At Jordan Marsh's.

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Tiny Ring-Watch Is Very Alluring

Buy-Words: A tiny ring-watch at Shreve's gives us a yearning in that direction. For a bit of diversion and novelty, suppose you try wearing your twin silver foxes the other way around. We mean with the heads in front, slightly below your chin, and the rest of them streaming down your back. It saves a lot of wear on them too . . . for unless you're pretty careful how you keep your arms way from them, you can rub a spot in them in no time. And this way is awfully good from the rear, and they don't make you look so bulky. And Slattery's Men's Shop (just inside the door) is having an ultra-special on a grand sevenfold silk foulard tie. Three of them for $5, or $1.75 each. Nice patterns, too. But the best part of them is that they practically defy you to crush them. We actually stood there gritting our teeth and jamming a tie for all we were worth, and what happened. Nothing! The tie came out normal, with nary a mark. We didn't know whether to be pleased or a bit disappointed. Regardless, they're a grand buy; just in case you want to see that your husband has some really good ties, instead of those he brings home that he picks up at odd places at odd moments (to say nothing of at odd prices!).

Janet Treat

(A regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday feature)

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, April 21

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Dance Interlude: news.	"Dick Tracy": sketch..	High School drama.....	Sport reports .....
5:15 The Boston Hour ..	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Terry and Pirates"....	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Stepmother"	The Singing Lady.....	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 "Hilltop House" ..	High School Glee Club..	Little Orphan Annie....	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics".
6:00 News: sportshots	News: Dance Revue....	Yankee News Service.	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 Rhythm Revue ...	Revelers: male quartet.	Fred Hoey's Roundup..	Dinner concert	Italian radio review....
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport commentator	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program ..	"Easy Aces": sketch...	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Colonial News Service.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Network speaker .	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra": sketch..	Al Jahn's Orchestra....	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 Barry Wood's Or...	Rose Marie, songs.....	"Musical Moments"	"The Lone Ranger":	Vocalist; piano duo....
7:45 Comment; music ...	Commentator	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties .....
8:00 Cavalcade of America: sketch	"Midweek Function" .. "Midweek Function" ..	"One Man's Family": dramatic sketch	U. S. Marine Band..... Studio speaker	"The Wordcaster" ..... Miss Gerry's Swing.....
8:30 Ben Bernie and All the Lads	Commentator ..... Barry McKinley, songs	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.; vocalists	Housing talks, Senator Wagner, Nathan Straus	Vocalist; orchestra .... "Movie Stardust" .....
9:00 Grace Moore; comment; orchestra ..	"Tune Types": variety.	Fred Allen in "Town Hall Tonight"; quartet;	Bob Crosby's Orchestra "Johnson Family"; sk..	Federal Theater; "History in Action".....
9:15	"Tune Types": variety.	Players; guest; vocal		
9:30 Jackson Day talk,	"Under Western Skies":	trio; orchestra	"Jazz Nocturne"	Fifth Estate Club: Citi-
9:45 James Roosevelt ..	dramatization		"Jazz Nocturne"	zens' Forum .....
10:00 "Gang Busters":	Choir Symphonette	Kay Kyser's Musical	Coolidge Quartet	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 dramatic sketch ..	Fire Prevention, talk..	Class and Dance.....	Coolidge Quartet	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 "It Can Be Done":	NBC Minstrel Show....	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 dramatic sketch ..	NBC Minstrel Show.....	Class and Dance.....	Melodies From the Sky.	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts: news ..	News: Roundelay	Yankee News Service...	Melodies From the Sky,	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 B. Goodman's Or..	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orchestra	lem": variety .....
11:30 Art Kassel's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Irwin Gilbert's Orch....	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Art Kassel's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Irwin Gilbert's Orch....	lem": variety .....

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety ...	News: weather	Organist	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:15 Popular variety ...	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:30 Rhythm, Romance.	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"..	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch....	.....
8:00 Forecasts; music ..	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup" ...	News Service	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Mac and Moore"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:45 "Tunes": music	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable" ..
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It".....	Houseboat Hannah	Food talk	Vocalists .....
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It".....	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Hillbilly music .....
9:30 "Road of Life".....	"Breakfast Club": popular orch.; soloists....	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes; music..
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	Drama and music.....	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch ..	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge...	"Margo": sketch	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Choir Loft": organist.	Studio speaker .....
10:30 "Romany Trail" ..	"Terry Regan": sketch.	Just Plain Bill: sketch.	"Get Thin to Music"...	"Shopping With You"..
10:45 The Hi-Hatters ...	Home Forum: talk.....	Dramatic sketch	Soloists; orchestra	"Shopping With You"..
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor...	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"David Harum": sketch	Poultry talk	"Request Matinade" ...
11:15 Instrumentalists ..	Studio speaker	"Backstage Wife": sk..	"Melody Strings"	"Request Matinade" ...
11:30 "Big Sister": sk...	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Home economist	Highlights, Halftones ..	"Fashion Congress" ....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns.	"The Mystery Chef".....	Don Van Wart, piano ..	News commentator ....
12:00 Commentator	News: feature; weather	Talk, Rev. Stidger.....	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "The Goldbergs" ..	report; music	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian Radio Review...
12:30 Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program..	Music; weather .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"...	Italian music program..	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 "Betty and Bob"...	National Farm and	News Service	Labor debate	Ad Club speakers.....
1:15 Hymn recital	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan"	Labor debate	Ad Club speakers.....
1:30 Grimm's Daughter.	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	Labor debate	Ad Club speakers.....
1:45 "Valiant Lady": sk.	Theater News	Don Van Wart, pianist.	Labor debate	"Down Memory Lane"..
2:00 "Ma Perkins"	Negro quartet	"Way Down East"	Piano soloist	Song team .....
2:15 "The O'Neills"	"Let's Talk It Over"...	"Musical Roundup"	Musical program	Edna Carter, songs.....
2:30 Network speakers .	"Songs and Patter".....	Household talk	Sport reports	Syncopated Serenade ..
2:45 "Console Moods"	Vocalist; orchestra	"School for Wives"	Sport reports	Syncopated Serenade ..
3:00 News Service	Joseph Wagner, pianist.	Pepper Young's Family.	Boston Red Sox vs. New	Federal Theater dramatization .....
3:15 "Musical Moments"	Vocalists, piano	"Ma Perkins"	York Baseball Game	
3:30 U. S. Army Band..	Talk, World's Fair.....	"Vic and Sade"	from Fenway Park	Sport reports .....
3:45 U. S. Army Band..	Rochester Glee Club...	"The Guiding Light"...	Boston Red Sox vs. New	Sport reports .....
4:00 C. Hector's Orch...	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"	York Baseball Game	"Rhythm and Stuff"...
4:15 The Eaton Boys....	Club Matinee: variety	'Mary Marlin': sketch	from Fenway Park	"Song Styles" .....
4:30 Network program..	General Federation of	Commentator	Boston Red Sox vs. New	Sport reports .....
4:45 "Party": music ...	Women's Clubs	"The Road of Life".....	York Baseball Game	Sport reports .....
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Dance Interlude; news.	"Dick Tracy": sketch ..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15 The Boston Hour..	Don Winslow: sketch...	Bonnie Stewart, songs..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady".....	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	"Studio speaker .....
5:45 "Hilltop House" ...	Vocalists; orchestra	Little Orphan Annie....	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics".
6:00 News: sportshots ..	News; Danve Revue....	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 Dinner music	Comment; organ	Sports comment	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport commentator	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Rhythm Revue" ..	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program ..	"Easy Aces": sketch...	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Movie comment ...	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin.....	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 "We, the People"..	Elvira Rios, songs....	Commentator	"Headlines": sketch	Terry O'Toole, songs..
7:45 "We, the People"	Popular music	Adrian O'Brien, tenor..	Studio speaker	Legion speaker .....
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	News dramatizations ..	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	Sinfonietta: orchestra ..	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15 Abbott and Costello, comedians;	News dramatizations ..	Yankees; guests	Sinfonietta: orchestra ..	Commentator .....
8:30	Jimmy Kemper and Co.	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	"Green Hornet": drama	Vocalist; orchestra ....
8:45 songs; orchestra .	Talk, Waterways	Yankees; guests	"Green Hornet": drama	News commentator ....
9:00 Major Bowes Hour	NBC Concert Orchestra	"Good News of 1938":	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Louise Farley, songs....
9:15 Major Bowes Hour	NBC Concert Orchestra	motion picture stars;	"Johnson Family"	Violinist .....
9:30 Major Bowes Hour	America's Town Meeting: "What Next for	picture previews; soloists; orchestra ..	Ray Sinatra's Orchestra	WMCA Dedication Ceremonies; guest speakers
9:45 Major Bowes Hour			Ray Sinatra's Orchestra	
10:00 "Essays in Music":	the Tenant Farmer?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...	and guest stars.....
10:15 concert orchestra.	question period	Bob Burns, comedian;	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...	WMCA Dedication Ceremonies; guest speakers
10:30 Americans at Work	Promenade Concert	quartet; chorus; guest	Concert Revue; solo	
10:45 Americans at Work	Promenade Concert	artist; orchestra	ists; chorus; Henry	and guest stars.....
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; Roundelay	News Service	Weber's Orchestra	WMCA Dedication Ceremonies .....
11:15 Duke Ellington Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Theater Digest	
11:30 Nye Mayhew Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	Theater Digest	Request Serenade .....
11:45 Nye Mayhew Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	Irwin Gilbert's Orch....	Request Serenade .....

The News in Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

the "gifts, gratuities and secret profits."

Supple was not named in any of today's contempt petitions.

No bail was set by the court for either Mr. Dolan or Mr. Quinn.

Mr. Doyle informed the Court that certain matters had come to the attention of the District Attorney's office and asked that the men named be held in contempt of Court.

In today's action the four men, according to the charge, "did conspire and confederate and agree together to influence and corrupt jurors who had been duly drawn and qualified and subject to trial" in the case against Dolan, Quinn and Supple "by offering to jurors a gift and gratuity to illegally influence them."

Simpson is charged with soliciting Dolan and Quinn to hire and retain him to influence jurors.

Dolan and Quinn are charged also with hiring and retaining four other men to solicit jurors with the intent to influence them.

Weather Balloon Back on the Job

After celebrating the holiday yesterday by disappearing completely after its liberation at 5:30 a. m., the Weather Bureau's automatic recording balloon did its duty today by rising to a height of 13.5 miles and reporting a temperature of 62 below zero.

On the surface of the earth below, the mercury climbed quickly during the morning from 50 degrees at 4 a. m. to 81.5 at 1:40 p. m., making this the hottest day of the year. The record heat for the date was 89 degrees in 1927.

The official forecast given out by G. Harold Noyes, chief meteorologist of the bureau, was: Increasing cloudiness. Cooler with probable showers early tonight. Lowest temperature expected during the night, about 50 degrees. Thursday, partly cloudy, becoming fair and much cooler.

The change in temperature was a drop of "about two clapboards" from the reading at the base, in the vernacular of the district.

Boston City Hall Project Indorsed

PWA officials in Washington have approved the old Mayor Mansfield project for a new Boston City Hall, the Associated Press reported today. The entire project was scheduled to cost $2,600,000, of which the PWA, according to rumor, will contribute $1,125,000.

Mayor Tobin, while pleasantly surprised at the news, would make no official statement inasmuch as he has received no word from Washington officially approving the City Hall loan. He did state, however, that he might not accept the offer since the new public works program visualized by President Roosevelt might offer better possibilities. The Mayor said he was opposed to any City Hall project under Boston's present financial state unless money could be secured on very reasonable terms.

The PWA did, however, approve loans of $300,700 for an addition to the William Howard Taft School in Brighton, Mass., and $70,425 for an addition to the High School of Practical Arts in Roxbury. These figures do not indicate the complete cost of the project, but only the amounts which the Federal Government will extend.

Jobless Board's Papers Obtained

Records and papers of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission were summoned today by Warren Patten, special counsel for the Special Legislative Commission investigating alleged civil service violations. Minutes of its meetings were also obtained for study. The summons was served on Laurence J. Harrington, executive secretary of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, after requests for access to the records had been refused several times.

Records regarding applications for provisional appointments have already been turned over by the Commission, and according to Mr. Patten, they show that politics entered into appointments to nearly all such provisional positions. The law establishing the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, he pointed out, specifically provides that all positions under the commission shall be filled on a nonpartisan, merit basis.

Mr. Patten charged that the records show that persons appointed to provisional positions were not, in most cases, educationally equipped for these positions, and that very often those turned down were actually much better trained for the jobs in question.

He is summoning, he said today, two letters written by Judge Emil Fuchs, chairman of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, which, he declared, contain promises of jobs made to various people on a political basis.

Color Photography Lectures Planned

Lectures on color photography and other subjects will be given by nationally known experts during the Greater Boston Camera Exposition in the Hotel Brunswick on April 21, 22, and 23, according to directors of the affair.

Mrs. Emily Henry Bush of Brookline will talk on effective use of color photography, on the first afternoon of the show, using her own pictures to illustrate the points she makes. She will show scenes in New England, the South and Mexico.

On the evening of the same day Col. Charles Wellington Furlong of Scituate, explorer and lecturer, will speak on "The Picturesque in Photography," showing moving pictures and colored photographs he has taken in Brazil and elsewhere.

On April 22 Mrs. Elliot B. Williams of Milton, Chairman of Motion Pictures for the State Federation of Women's Clubs, will lecture in the morning, afternoon, and evening on the history of motion pictures. The evening program will include the showing of several educational sound films and a Mickey Mouse cartoon.

On April 23 Miss Carolyn Smiley, publisher of "World Youth," will lecture on the use of motion pictures to record travels in an interesting way —showing some of her own films as examples.

(Continued from Page 9)

and towns already have their budgets made up, and, pointing to President Roosevelt's request for large added Federal expenditures for relief, proposed that the State wait until the Federal program is more definitely determined.

William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, from whose control the $10,000,000 would be taken to be given to the local communities, told the committee there was only $9,676,000 in the highway fund at the time the $10,000,000 was voted by the House. Several speakers urged that the money be retained in the highway fund and spent by Commissioner Callahan for the same purpose.

Norman S. MacDonald, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers, was another who protested the plan. Assailing it as a "radical departure from present practice," he called the wording of the amendment vague and indefinite.

"This money is to be spent for 'road construction,'" he said. "What does that mean? Does it include snow removal? Does it include work on the Huntington Avenue subway extension?

"The money is to be allocated to the cities and towns according to costs 'as of March 1.' Does that mean costs for a day, for a month, or for a year?"

Another who opposed the diversion was James N. O'Keefe, president of the Automobile Club of Massachusetts. The hearing before the Senate Committee was unusual, since the Senators normally voice their views on the budget at House Ways and Means Committee sessions, making a meeting of their own unnecessary. This year, however, Senators charged they were "ignored" by the House Committee and so arranged for a budget hearing of their own.

More Arrests In Fraud Cases

Two more persons supposed to be members of a circle of racketeers operating to defraud Massachusetts insurance companies of thousands of dollars in accident claims were arrested by the Boston police today in their drive to break a ring that is said to include more than 30 members.

Dr. Thomas I. Riley of Boston surrendered to the police this morning and was arrested on indictment warrants involving eight counts of conspiracy and larceny. Frank W. Manning of Medford was arrested on similar charges by Martin Kelly of the Insurance Claims Division, bringing to 16 the number of arrests made this year during the illegal claims drive.

Arrested yesterday on two counts of larceny, Erving Rochlin of Dorchester, pleaded not guilty in court today and was held in $2500 bail.

A dozen insurance companies are involved in losses charged against those already apprehended.

Communist Head Criticizes Hurley

Aroused by Gov. Charles F. Hurley's continued attack on their political creed, Communists here, through Otis A. Hood, chairman of the Communist Party of Massachusetts, struck back today in a statement which said the Governor's speech-making was a "smoke screen" created in "desperation to find an issue for a campaign."

"Red-baiting is the final resort of the politically bankrupt," said the Otis statement.

"Governor Hurley does not see fit to discuss the issue of unemployment, the problem of recovery, the need to restore the wage cuts given to the textile and shoe workers in Massachusetts," Hood said. ". . . He is attempting to sidetrack these issues."

Addressing the State Council of the Knights of Columbus last night, Governor Hurley called for vigilance against "the false gods of Communism and the subtle teachings of atheistic philosophy." He defended his veto of a bill which would have repealed the State teachers' oath law, requiring instructors to swear allegiance to Federal and State constitutions.

At the same dinner Secretary of War Woodring warned against "subtle and subversive assaults" upon democratic government.

Secretary Woodring declared radio not only "brings information and entertainment to countless individuals everywhere, but it may also give quick circulation to misrepresentations, half-truths and canards."

"The cure is not to be found in suppression or oppression. These are the weapons of a dictator. Here the remedy is education."

Choristers to Radiocast

The Winchester Choristers, directed by Mary Ranton Witham, will broadcast their last program of the season over Station WHDH Sunday, April 24, at 9 p. m. The soloists will be David Downer, tenor, and Miss Louise Allman, violinist.

Two Men Build Copy of Bach Harpsichord

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the cellar of a home in Brookline two men are helping each other to make their dreams come true.

They are Claude Jean Chiasson, a young musician of Cambridge, and Nicholas Bessaraboff of Boston. Between them they have nearly completed a harpsichord which is, roughly, a copy of one of the five harpsichords which belonged to Johann Sebastian Bach.

The famous Bach harpsichord in the Museum of the Hochschule für Musik at Charlottenburg has two keyboards, four strings to each note, one 16-foot, two 8-foot, and one 4-foot stop. This new instrument has also two keyboards, four sets of strings and a 16-foot stop which only the German harpsichords had in the time of the composer. Although only one of the five sets of jacks, or uprights, in the tongue of which the leather plectra are embedded, has thus far been installed, the tone, when the keys are struck, is rich and melodious.

"What an agonizing labor of eight months it was," Mr. Chiasson related, "before we knew what it would sound like."

He added, as he showed his visitor how the delicate little jacks on which he was whittling were made of pear wood, as if the antique instruments, "The building of a harpsichord is possible only after five years of the most violent research, day and night."

Recital Plans

Then he talked of a program for a recital on the new instrument. There will be of course a good deal of Bach, who composed especially for the harpsichord, and the works of those lyric Elizabethans who did the fairy songs of Shakespeare, who set to music the poems of Ben Jonson, who wrote the accompaniments for the verses of Mary Queen of Scots. Giles Farnaby, John Bull, Henry Purcell, and William Byrd will be included. There will be the 17th century French composers such as the Couperins and Chambonnières; and the Italians such as Galuppi and the Scarlatti.

Mr. Chiasson's first interest in the harpsichord, in fact, began with a concert of early keyboard instrument music which he heard played very badly on the piano some eight years ago. He started imagining what such a program would mean on the proper instruments, and he went to Putnam Aldrich for harpsichord lessons. He mastered not only the technique of playing the instrument but also that of repairing it, and for the past four years, while he has been serving as organist at the French church of Notre Dame, Cambridge, Mass., he has repaired and restrung other old keyboard instruments also, including virginals and spinets. He is a pupil of Jésus Sanromá, for piano, and of Antoine Marchand, for the organ.

"Everything Good"

"Everything good belongs to eternity." It was Mr. Bessaraboff who made that remark, as he reached for a strip of sandpaper to smooth one of the pins in the sounding board. He was referring to the traditional methods of building old instruments and the music that was especially written for them, and he was thinking no doubt of the viola da gamba he is building, the lute he has designed for a maker in Germany, the Irish harp he is making, a reproduction of one in Edinburgh which was the property of Mary Queen of Scots. He was dreaming of a future in which he hopes to build recorders, such as were used in the first production of "Hamlet"; shawms, rebeks, clavichords, and the whole family of violas.

Already celebrated musicians are eager to have harpsichords by these Massachusetts makers, who are delighted at having found each other. They are two persons who, in the words of Mr. Bessaraboff, "precisely complement each other." Both admit that alone the task of building the harpsichord would have been well-nigh impossible. They met while they were working last year at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Mr. Bessaraboff, who is still preparing for the Museum a catalogue of the early musical instruments in the Leslie Lindsey Mason collection, is by trade a mechanical engineer. A native of Russia, and a naturalized citizen of the United States, he has lived in this country since 1915, when he came to represent the Imperial Government as member of the Artillery Commission. A specialist in loading three-inch shells with TNT, he grimly describes himself in his wartime occupation.

Musician's Dream

His interest in musical instruments began in high school, where he had to play in succession the French drum, the cornet, the piston, and the French horn. He developed as a hobby the study of both the playing and construction of old instruments, and the reproduction of them for modern use. His great dream is to hear the "Orfeo" of Monteverde played in original orchestration on instruments of his own production, following the traditional designs. Incidentally, he has won the commendation of scholars for having translated into English, with the collaboration of Claude Bragdon, the "Tertium Organum" of P. D. Ovspensky, Russia's Aristotle.

Claude Jean Chiasson Playing Harpsichord He and Nicholas Bessaraboff Have Constructed

The harpsichord by the English maker, Josephus Kirkman, on which Mr. Chiasson was engaged in repairs, necessitating the removal of about four inches of eighteenth-century dust and complete restoration of various vital mechanisms, when he met Mr. Bessaraboff, is the one on which he gave a program of seventeenth and eighteenth century music in the Museum on March 9 of this year. The extent of repairing which this instrument required was responsible for the intimate knowledge which finally supplied him with courage to start on his.

Blueprints to Frame

Both artist and craftsman, Mr. Chiasson has lavished upon the carpentry of the harpsichord an affectionate care for detail reminiscent of the handwork of medieval days. The natural black walnut has been polished to its own satiny, brown smoothness; the sounding board of very, very special Adirondack spruce, used in violin making, delicately varnished and revarnished; the thousand-and-one tiny pieces of wood made to fit exactly; and all the details of jacks and jack-racks and plectra minutely and faithfully worked out to the design, according to Mr. Bessaraboff's blueprints, which, Mr. Chiasson, declares, "are beautiful enough to frame."

The harpsichord in the Brookline cellar is the beginning of a shop, Chiasson and Bessaraboff in partnership, it is hoped, a shop along the lines of the guilds of the Middle Ages, where the highest standards of art and craftsmanship will be maintained, and where the instruments for which music was written will be reproduced, made practical for the musician of today. Recorders, shawms, rebeks, violas da gamba, harpsichords, and the early style piano such as Mozart and Beethoven used. . . . "Of course," said Mr. Bessaraboff, "the public in general will not jump at them, but there will be a few choice spirits who will."

Harvard Poets Theater Plans To Give Greek Classic Drama

Nearly every college can boast of having a "little theater" group, but few indeed are those who maintain two distinct enterprises of this sort. However, present preparations for two ambitious "little theater" productions at Harvard reveal an increasing undergraduate interest in dramatics at this university.

The Harvard Poets Theater, said to be the only "little theater" group in America specializing in verse plays, has chosen the ancient Greek classic drama, "Alcestis," by Euripides for its second annual production to be given next month at Sanders Theater, Harvard. Last year this group scored a surprising success in T. S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral." Popular demand forced five sell-out performances, although only two were originally scheduled.

At the same time that "Alcestis" is going into rehearsals, a smaller, less pretentious, but nevertheless interesting dramatic play in verse yesterday completed its final rehearsals and is now ready for its premier performance tonight. It is "Dido and Aeneas" which is being produced informally but accurately by student enthusiasts of Lowell House who scorn giving the regulation burlesque or satire or melodrama which has become the standard work of the plays which each of the seven Harvard Houses give annually.

Young American Poets

The new English verse translation of "Alcestis" by Dudley Fitts and Robert S. Fitzgerald, young American poets, and recent Harvard graduates, which will be performed for the first time on any stage, has already received critical acclaim for the power of its dramatic verse.

Director of the play will be William Bersenbrugge '37, of Milwaukee, who founded the Harvard Poets Theater last year, and who has been studying acting and stage production this year under a fellowship award at the London Theater Studio in England. While there, he appeared in a minor part in "Macbeth" with Laurence Olivier and Judith Anderson. He has, however, returned to Cambridge to take charge of this year's production of the Poets Theater.

The purpose of the Harvard Poets Theater is to give this art, which has recently had a marked literary revival, the additional stimulus of staging plays of this sort in America. Similar organizations have existed for some time in England.

Ancient Greece Setting

"Alcestis" will be staged in the manner of the ancient Greek productions, which first carried this well-known drama of King Admetus and his wife, Alcestis, in 440 B. C. The settings will be designed by Dr. A. M. G. Little, of the classics department, who directed the Latin production of "Mostellaria" by Plautus in 1936. Alfonso Ossorio '38, of Greenwich, Conn., is art director, the same position which he held when "Murder in the Cathedral" was staged.

The Pierian Sodality, undergraduate orchestra, will provide the instrumental accompaniment, under the direction of Malcolm Holmes, who recently produced Gluck's opera version of "Alcestis" at Wellesley College. Voices for the chorus, which is a feature attraction of the verse play, have been recruited from the Radcliffe Choral Society, New England Conservatory, Handel and Haydn Society, Bach Cantata Club, the Cecilia Society, and the Junior League Glee Club.

Another organization of a similar nature will undergo its baptism of fire for the first time tonight as the musical society of the student residents of Lowell House, upperclass dormitory unit, present Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas." Another classical drama, and similar in many ways to "Alcestis," nevertheless "Dido and Aeneas" is due for somewhat different handling. Since this is to be exclusively a Lowell House enterprise, it will show the individuality of its progenitors for both talent and stage facilities are limited. However, with feminine parts taken by members of the Radcliffe Choral Society, "Dido and Aeneas" promises to surpass ordinary student undertakings, in difficulty at least, and it is important as demonstrating a distinct trend back to the classics, as far as dramatic interest at Harvard is concerned.

Collective System for World Peace Advocated by Davis at S.A.R. Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 20—A means of reconciling the arguments and conflicting emotions of the pro-Fascist and anti-Fascist factions among the democracies of the world was advanced before the annual meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution, Massachusetts Society, by Saville R. Davis, member of the editorial staff of The Christian Science Monitor, here last night.

Take from the pro-Fascists the earnestly advanced need for compensating Germany for the elements of vengeance and oppression in the peace treaties, the speaker said. Likewise take from the anti-Fascists the requirement, argued with equal sincerity, that society must have insurance against any explosive ambition of an aggressor. Make such concessions as are prompted by reason and a generous conscience, Mr. Davis said, and simultaneously invoke a rigorous collective system based on a common agreement for international police resistance against an aggressor.

Those in command in the democracies cannot, the speaker said, bring their people to endorse police action against a Germany which is only redeeming its own; for people will not universally fight today in so dubious a cause. But the people can be brought to agree on a strong stand against aggression if the collective system itself is simultaneously put to rights, so that an advance by Germany would be a clear case of aggression and not just another case of Germany claiming what many grant to be its own.

Antiquarian Group Meets

The semi-annual meeting of the American Antiquarian Society was held today in Boston at the Club of Odd Volumes, 77 Mount Vernon Street, with about 50 members present from New England, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. Five new members were elected to membership, as follows: Hollis French and Henry Hornblower of Boston, Perry Miller of Cambridge, Albert White Rice of Worcester, and Lucius Wilmerding of New York.

Stadium to Seat 20,000 Proposed For Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 20—After years of agitation, the Providence City Council will ask the Emergency Public Works Committee to take steps for the erection of a municipal stadium. The main purpose of the stadium would be to bring major athletic events to this State.

Councilman Joseph Schlossberg, Chairman of the Committee, said that he and his associates were convinced that a municipal stadium would add to the prestige of the city and that one with a seating capacity of 20,000 was desired. It also would be used as a center for activities of the numerous high school students.

The stadium would be taken up as a WPA project, the Committee explained.

In order that the work might be started within a short time, members of the City Council will inspect six or seven sites tomorrow so that one may be offered to the Committee for immediate consideration.

Councilman Schlossberg said that a location is available in Roger Williams Park and another, a natural amphitheater, would be available at Divis Park, where a stadium could be erected at a minimum cost. He said the cost of the proposed stadium would not be estimated until after the Emergency Public Works Committee had given consideration to the proposal.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Bremen	Apr. 22	Cherbourg	Apr. 28	Apr. 22	1:00 pm	Apr. 22	8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Maunalei	San Francisco	Apr. 26	Apr. 21	4:00 pm	Apr. 21	7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Apr. 28	Apr. 23	4:00 pm	Apr. 23,	7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	May 11	May 6	4:00 pm	May 6	7:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	Apr. 27	Apr. 22	4:00 pm	Apr. 22	7:30 pm
Lurline	San Francisco	Apr. 29	Apr. 24	4:00 pm	Apr. 24	7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro	May 1	Apr. 26	4:00 pm	Apr. 26	7:30 pm
Empress of Japan	Victoria	Apr. 30	Apr. 25	4:00 pm	Apr. 25	7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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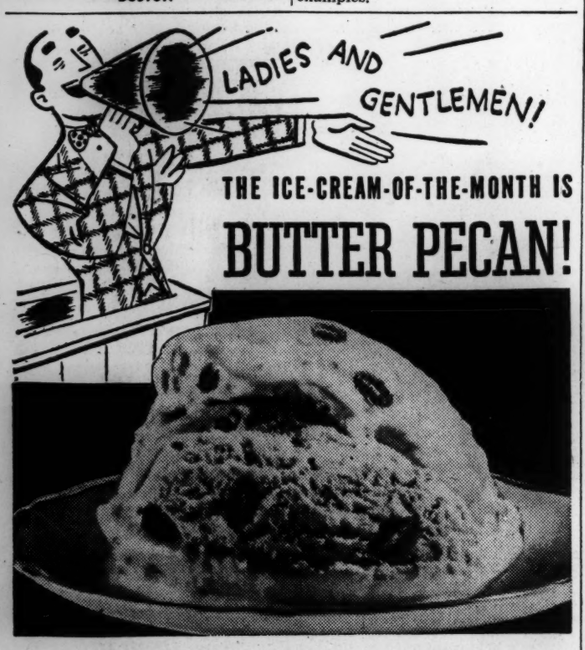

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Surprise Packages at Fenway Park for Haughty Champions—Olympics for Pawson

Yankees Blanked With Two Hits on Second Day of Race

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Probably the most popular subject in the press box at the moment concerns the world champion Yankees. The boys are wondering just how good Joe McCarthy's crew can be without its star center fielder, Joe Di Maggio, who is still holding out for a more generous slice of Col. Jake Ruppert's chec' book.

It is unanimously agreed at this stage of the argument that the Yanks are no longer in the world championship class. In dropping two out of three to the improved Red Sox yesterday and Monday, the New Yorkers gave the impression they were interested in the second division of the American League. To a stranger in town, no suggestion of the pennant-winning club of 1937 was apparent.

Red Sox Improved

Of course, the Red Sox are much tougher than they were last season. Since the addition of Joe Vosmik and a few young pitchers, Joe Cronin's club has loomed as a threat to second or third places. But the fact is, the Sox walked off easily with two of those victories over the champs, and should have had three straight. One was a two-hit shutout, 6 to 0. The wildness of a young pitcher prevented the Cronin outfit from sweeping all three.

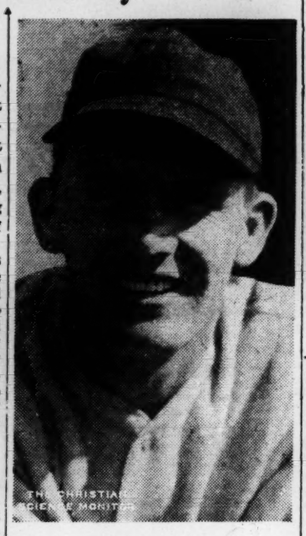
The Yankees have dropped far below their 1937 standards. Is Di Maggio the reason? Or are they just off to one of those slow starts? At least, they have given the young outfielder a good argument in his salary battle with the club's officials.

More than 192,800 fans witnessed nine games throughout the major leagues yesterday, as all 16 clubs swung into action. It was a hint that the 1938 campaign is destined to be bigger than ever, with possibly more attendance records.

The top crowd turned out at the Polo Grounds, where 39,742 looked on as the Giants sank the Bees under a 16-hit attack. Dick Bartell, Mel Ott and Johnny McCarthy delighted the gathering by hitting home runs for the National League titleholders.

Cubs Took Reds

In Cincinnati, 34,148 fans watched the Cubs come from behind and defeat the McKechnie-managed Reds, and in Cleveland, 31,600 saw the lowly St. Louis Browns top the Indians and Johnny Allen. Some 10,000 sat in on the morning game at Fenway Park between the Red Sox and Yankees, with about 33,000 attending in the afternoon. More than



Fred Ostermueller

19,800 paid at St. Louis as the Pirates scored over the Cardinals. At Washington, 29,000 saw the Senators make it two straight over the Athletics.

The outstanding pitching of the day was turned in by Jack Wilson and Fritz Ostermueller of the Red Sox, winning the afternoon engagement at Fenway Park. Jack, a right-hander, worked the first three innings and yielded only one hit. He was forced to leave the game in the last of the third when an old injury came back as he was running out a two-base hit. Ostermueller, a left-hander, relieved and let the champs down with a single safety during the last six frames. Joe Gordon in the third and Frank Crosetti in the eighth, were the only Yankee hitters.

Briefs . . . Twenty homers have been hit in two days . . . Bobby Doerr, the sensational young second baseman, hit one for the Red Sox in the afternoon with two mates on the bases . . . Pittsburgh's Floyd Vaughan produced one with one on in the last of the ninth to beat the Cardinals . . . Cliff Melton, the slim left-handed sophomore, pitched the opener for Bill Terry.

Three Years Ago
By the Associated Press

Glenn Cunningham, off form, outrun by Glen Dawson in mile race featuring Kansas relays.

Marathoners Get Thrill Reviewing Race Days Later

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Into the B. A. A. archives today goes the name of Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I., as the winner of the forty-second annual Patriots' Day Marathon from Hopkinton to Boston. Thus the last official duty of this year's famous race. Already the 500,000 spectators who lined the circuitous route yesterday are fast forgetting about it and today the newspapers are having their final fling.

What about the runners? What about Pawson, Pat Dengis, Johnny Kelley, Mel Porter, or Paul Donato? To them yesterday's race is more than a record to be filed away. Wherever these boys gather this summer, winter, or next spring, this Marathon will be revived, re-run, and re-told. As a matter of fact being able to "talk" about it seems to be more than half the incentive of running it.

At least that's the way Pawson feels about it. "Sure, the anticipation is exciting and winning is a thrill, but somehow, after you are rested and sitting comfortably in your easy chair there is considerably more thrill just talking about it."

Keep Plugging Along

"Don't you enjoy running?" a bystander asked.

"The start of it is all right, but there is a time in every race when a fellow wants to quit. Yes, there was a time yesterday when I felt like stopping, but when I saw the others still pressing on behind I kept plugging along. Of course," he laughed, "the finish is grand, especially when you're first to break the string."

Pawson revealed that he ran an entirely different race than he had planned. "I didn't want to run an 'out-in-front' race," he said, "but when I saw how strong the other runners were I had to change my plans. If I'd allowed them to establish much of a lead I never could have overtaken them."

After an examination in the dressing room immediately after he finished it was declared that he was in perfect condition. Pawson said that he spent many hours preparing for this race and estimated that he had run nearly 450 miles in practice.

Aims for Olympics

Asked whether he would enter next year Pawson answered in the affirmative. "My goal at the present," he revealed, "is the 1940 Olympic Games in Japan. I hope to be able to win other Marathon laurels in this country in the meantime."

There were two outstanding features of yesterday's Marathon besides Pawson's second victory in five years. First, that veteran plodder of them all, Clarence De Mar, winner of the event seven times, finished in seventh place. He received an ovation equal to, if not surpassing, that of Pawson as he jogged down to the finish line. Second, the American runners completely shut out the Canadians and not until after De Mar had come home did a Canadian place. Gerard Cote from St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, was the first to finish from across the border.

Besides Pawson and De Mar, there were three other former winners who were able to stick it out to the end. Dave Komonen of Sudbury, Ontario, victor in 1934, broke the string in 13th place; Bill Kennedy, another veteran of many years and winner in 1917, wound up 26th; while Ellison "Tarzan" Brown, Rhode Island Indian and Marathon king in 1936, could do no better than 54th.

Well Over Record

Yesterday's time was 4m. 33 1-5s. slower than the record set in 1933 by Pawson. He ran the 26 miles, 385 yards in 2h. 35m. 34 4-5s. yesterday.

The two Marathoners who traveled across the Atlantic, Stylianos Kyriakides from Athens, Greece, and George Shaw from London, Eng., failed to finish. Kyriakides managed to reel off 21 miles of the route but dropped out at this point. Shaw ran about 20 miles, stating the course was too difficult and the field too strong.

The Millrose A. C. won the team prize, with Dengis, Porter, and Ward contributing.

	H. M. S.
1—Leslie Pawson, Pawtucket	2:35.34.8
2—Pat Dengis, Baltimore	2:36.41.4
3—Johnny Kelley, Arlington	2:37.34.6
4—Mel Porter, New York	2:39.55
5—Paul Donato, Roxbury	2:42.05.2
6—Mike Mansulla, Brockton	2:42.30.6
7—Clarence De Mar, Keene, N. H.	2:43.30.4
8—Gerard Cote, St. Hyacinthe, P. Q.	2:44.01.4
9—Walter Hornby, Hamilton, Ontario	2:44 39.8
10—Fred Ward, New York	2:47.14.8
11—Anthony Paskell, Cambridge	2:47.34.8
12—Hugo Kauppinen, N. Y.	2:49.05.2
13—Dave Komonen, Sudbury, Ont.	2:49.38.4
14—Bill Steiner, N. Y.	2:50.53.8
15—Leo Giard, Beverly	2:51.47.6
16—Lloyd Evans, Montreal	2:52.21.8
17—Andre Brunelle, Medford	2:52.37.4
18—Gus Johnson, Port Chester	2:56.43.2
19—Bob Tilson, Hamilton, Ont.	2:58.57.4
20—Cecil Hill, Beverly	2:59.06
21—Johnny Semple, Beverly	3:00.26.6
22—George Lieberman, Philadelphia	3:02.25
23—Grant Hackly, Toronto	3:02.54.2
24—Louis Young, Beverly	3:03.53
25—Denis Desautels, Montr'l	3:04.13.4
26—Bill Kennedy, Greenwich	3:05.44.4
27—Bill Smallcombe, Verdun	3:06.44.4
28—John Clarke, Philadelphia	3:06.58.6
29—Fred Brown Medford	3:07.18.6
30—Gordon Norman, Beverly	3:08.48.6
31—Roy Kimball, Beverly	3:10.25.8
32—Joe Biaggie, Cambridge	3:11.04
33—Charles Gould, Roxbury	3:12.02.4
34—Fred Bristow, Toronto	3:12.46.2
35—Charles Thompson, Hamilton Ont.	3:13 00.2
36—J. Foxcroft Carleton	3:13.44.4
37—Ralph Holland, Dorchester	3:13.59.8
38—James Patterson, Hamilton	3:15.31.6
39—Pat Kelly, Newfoundland	3:15.58
40—Dick Beazley, Hantsport	3:19.38.2
41—Bill Whorwood, Hamilton	3:20.00.2
42—Dick Taylor, Watertown	3:22.13.4
43—Archie Neilson, Medford	3:22.23.6
44—George Rolland, Long Island	3:23.39.4
45—Waren Dupree, Foxboro	3:25.46.2
46—H. Winfield, Toronto	3:26.01.6
47—Phil Oliver Danielson, Ct.	3:26.42.4
48—Walter Emery, Lynn	3:28.06.8
49—Bill Asilika, New York	3:32.14.2
50—Dan Hofmann, Bronx, N. Y.	3:33.00.8

Crowned King of Marathoners Again

By a Staff Photographer

Les Pawson and George Demeter

Demeter Annually Presents the Boston Athletic Association Winner With a Laurel Wreath, Which Is Imported From Greece, Home of Marathons

Yale Football Practice Draws Record Number

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 20—With between 60 and 70 players turning out daily, candidates for the Yale varsity football team are right in the midst of their Spring practice. Work started a week ago and the men are being given some strenuous workouts. Yale does not play any spring games with other colleges; but there promises to be plenty of scrimmage. Practice games were staged last week and the coaches have had a chance to see how the newcomers look in action.

Head Coach Raymond W. (Ducky) Pond commented favorably on the enthusiasm of the squad. He says that the average attendance this year at spring practice is the highest it has been for years which indicates a keen interest in the game. There is lively competition for the positions on the Varsity left open by graduation.

The coaching staff remains about the same as last year with Earle Neale handling the backs, Marshall Wells the line, Ivy Williamson the ends, and Bill Renner working with the kickers. Gerry Ford, head coach of the J. V.'s, is assisting with the line. One new coach, Jimmy de Angelis, recruited from the Freshman staff, is also helping Pond.

Outlook Is Fair

The outlook for next year is only fair as the entire backfield which started against Harvard last season is gone, along with Jack Castle, a guard, and Frank Gallagher, the regular center. This backfield, led by Clint Frank, one of the greatest backs in Eli history, was the potent factor in the team's success. Dave Colwell was one of the finest kickers in the country. His long boots will be sorely missed and Coach Renner is working hard with several boys in an effort to find a satisfactory successor. It will be difficult to find backs to replace men of the caliber of Al Hessberg and Charley Ewart.

There is a nucleus of very good material for Coach Pond to build around, and if he can develop some good backs from the sophomores, Yale should have a fairly well-balanced aggregation. At the ends are two veterans in Flick Hoxton and Johnny Miller. Their understudies are A. D. Dyess and Joe Zilly, the rangy 180-pounder from the freshman team.

The tackle positions are well fortified with Capt. Bill Platt and Bill John. Bob Brooks, outstanding freshman tackle, tipping the beam at 210, is expected to make the grade. Another good tackle prospect is C. R. Taylor. Two regular guards from last year, Felix Caracciolo and Charles Miller, will be ably understudied by Cap Burnam, a sophomore, and S. B. Hemingway, a senior. William Stack and Ralph Millard are the leading center candidates.

Humphrey at Quarter

While the great Clint Frank will be sorely missed, the 1938 backfield should be a very effective combination. Bud Humphrey is at quarterback with Al Wilson and Eddie Collins at the halves. At present, Bill Snavely has the call at the fullback position; but he is likely to be pushed by H. B. Whiteman '41, who weighs 186, blocks well, and is a fine defensive player.

For replacements, Coach Pond is relying pretty strongly on last year's championship freshman team produced by Reg Root. Ray Anderson, the 1937 freshman captain and quarterback, will be tried out as an alternate for Bud Humphrey. Anderson passes and kicks well. Jim Reilly, the powerful offensive threat on the last fall's yearling team, will give Eddie Collins a run for the right-half post.

Other good new men are Jim Dern, a guard, and D. Kiputh, son of the Yale swimming coach, who is also a guard. Young Frank Kreske showed flashes of brilliant form last year as a ball-carrier on the freshman team. Choate Huffard and Jim Reid are a pair of fine young ends.

How this team will stack up against a rather formidable string of opponents on Yale's 1938 schedule remains to be seen. Reserves may be a problem, but the squad is alert, likes the game, and has the all-around possibilities to make trouble for any team. While they have no magic passer like Frank, they have a very good one in Bud Humphrey and Johnny Miller is an excellent kicker to make up for the loss of Colwell. Al Wilson is a star blocker and a fast, dangerous open-field runner. Yale's 1938 football schedule is as follows:

Oct. 1—Columbia; 8—Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; 15—Navy; 22—Michigan; 29—Dartmouth.
Nov. 5—Brown; 12—Princeton at Princeton; 19—Harvard.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Cookie Lavagetto, Dodgers—Hit homer, two doubles, driving in two runs in 12-5 win over Phillies.

Arky Vaughan, Pirates—His ninth-inning homer, with man on base, beat Cardinals 4-3.

Monte Weaver, Senators—Limited Athletics to six hits for 9-2 victory.

Cliff Melton and Mel Ott, Giants—Former pitched seven-hit ball and Ott whacked homer and double, driving in four runs, in 13-1 triumph over Bees.

Buck Newsom, Browns—Fanned five and pitched effective ball to whip Indians 6-2.

Boze Berger, White Sox—His single drove in two runs in 4-3 victory over Tigers.

Rip Collins, Cubs—Hit homer, double and two singles, drove in two runs and scored three in 8-7 win over Reds.

Red Ruffing, Yankees, and Jack Wilson and Fritz Ostermueller, Red Sox—Ruffing's nine inning pinch-single with bases loaded gave Yanks 5-3 win in double-bill opener; Wilson and Ostermueller blanked Yanks 6-0 with two hits in second game.

England Is Not Ready For Professional Hockey

MONTREAL (CP)—England is not ready for professional hockey, according to Frank Gentle, assistant managing director of a Harringay Arena, Ltd. He said recently in an interview that the brand of hockey played by the present amateur teams in London is "good enough" for the British fans.

"Development of English hockey players in England who would rate on a par with Canadians of senior caliber," said Gentle, in Canada on a business trip, "is one of England's pet ambitions."

English sports leaders are not losing much time starting to train schoolboys with competent Canadian players in coaching roles. Harringay officials have set aside several hours a week for aspiring youngsters.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Indianapolis	3	1	.750
Toledo	3	1	.750
Kansas City	2	1	.667
Louisville	1	1	.500
St. Paul	1	1	.500
Columbus	1	2	.333
Milwaukee	1	3	.250
Minneapolis	1	3	.250

Results April 19
Toledo 7, Kansas City 2.
Columbus 8, Milwaukee 4.
St. Paul 5, Indianapolis 3.
Minneapolis 10, Louisville 4.

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cornell	2	0	1.000
Harvard	1	1	.500
Yale	1	1	.500
Dartmouth	1	1	.500
Princeton	1	1	.500
Pennsylvania	0	1	.000
Columbia	0	1	.000

Result April 19
Cornell 3, Harvard 0.

Terriers Meet Fordham Nine On Weston Field

Two collegiate baseball games are on the local card tomorrow afternoon. Boston University encounters the high-geared Fordham University nine at Nickerson Field, while Northeastern squares off against Lowell Textile at Huntington Field.

The Terriers will be facing one of their hardest games of the season against the Rams. The New Yorkers have shown power at the bat and are unusually strong defensively. They have been especially impressive in these departments of the game and found little trouble in trouncing Princeton, 18 to 1, and then blanking Boston College, yesterday, 12 to 0.

Coach Mel Collard has been able to get in some valuable work during the past week and the boys should be in better condition than they were when Harvard defeated them, 6 to 4, a week ago. Bob Leahy, ace pitcher of the squad, has been assigned the starting job with either Al Holgerson or Johnny Walker ready to step behind the bat.

This is the first baseball meeting between Boston University and Fordham, and a victory over the Rams would do much to add to the Terriers' baseball prestige. Leahy, who has only been defeated once in his college career, has come along fast since the Harvard game and against Springfield last Saturday he held the Gymnasts to two scattered hits. If he is "right" tomorrow, Fordham will have a job on their hands to win the ball game.

Collard is contemplating no changes in his regular line-up and will start the team that has worked the last three games.

At Huntington Field Northeastern will start a sophomore pitcher on the mound against Lowell Textile. Either Charlie Loiselle or Dave Gerry will get the assignment. With this setup two other pitchers, the veteran Gus Rook and Frank Meehan, will play outfield positions.

Continuance of War May Cancel Olympics

MONTREAL, April 20 (CP)—Continuation of the Sino-Japanese war might mean cancellation of the 1940 Olympic Games, scheduled for Tokyo, according to Sir James Leigh-Wood, chairman of the British Empire Games Federation, who arrived here yesterday en route home to London from the Empire Games in Sydney, Australia.

Sir James said he believed if the Olympics were not held in Tokyo in 1940 they might be postponed until the next Olympic date, 1944.

"Chairmen of the various sections of the Empire discussed the Tokyo situation unofficially," he told reporters, "and several of them expressed grave doubts about sending athletes to Tokyo."

Beasley on Leave of Absence

PRINCETON, N. J., April 20 (AP)—An indefinite leave of absence extended to Mercer Beasley, coach of Princeton's varsity and freshman tennis teams, was announced today by Prof. Burnham N. Dell, chairman of the University Council on Athletics. In Beasley's absence, Dr. John McDiarmid, instructor in politics and nationally ranked tennis player, has volunteered to supervise the varsity squad. McDiarmid, twelfth ranking player in the country, holder of the eastern clay courts singles title, and rated fourth in national doubles with Eugene McCauliffe, will serve only in an unofficial capacity, thus retaining his amateur status.

Flyers Defeat Smoke Eaters

CALGARY, April 20 (CP)—Cornwall Flyers, eastern Canada senior hockey champions, defeated Trail Smoke Eaters 2 to 1 in the third game of the Allan Cup final series and forced the best-of-five series to at least one more game. Trail took the first two contests.

Dugout Topics

Marcum to Pitch Tomorrow

With two victories in three starts against the Yankees their gratifying record to date in the 1938 American League pennant race, the Red Sox today enjoyed a holiday and pointed to the series final at Fenway Park tomorrow. Johnny Marcum, the big right-hander from the mountains of Kentucky, was Manager Joe Cronin's choice to pitch the fourth meeting with the champs.

Cronin and the entire Red Sox team are waiting anxiously for this Marcum test. Johnny has looked immense this spring in exhibition games and has suggested a big year. He was Joe's leading hurler through the Grapefruit League. If "Footsie" finds the winning combination, the Sox are in line for a generous portion of first division cash.

Sox Have Holiday

Marcum's last appearance on the mound for more than an inning was last Sunday, when he pitched three innings against the Bees at the Allston park.

Cronin told the Red Sox early yesterday that if they beat the Yankees a holiday would be their reward today. So when Jack Wilson and Fritz Ostermueller blanked the champs, 6 to 0, with a pair of scattered singles before some 33,000 fans in the afternoon, Joe kept his word. Several of the boys worked out at Fenway this morning, but only because they wanted the extra batting practice.

The Red Sox were in rare humor today and you can't blame them. They humbled the world titleholders yesterday for the second successive afternoon, and would have won the morning engagement also with a fair share of "luck." The Yankees not very long ago went more than three years without being shut out, but the Sox accomplished the impossible on the second day of the race. The confidence that was lost by those stinging defeats at Baltimore and Holy Cross, has been restored and doubled.

Team Is Confident

To one who is "pulling" for the Red Sox to make a big noise in the American League this year, it was a real pleasure to sit in the Fenway clubhouse late yesterday afternoon. The boys gave a rare exhibition of a ball team confident of sweeping its schedule. Beating the Yanks is the surest way to get a club in that frame of mind.

The most popular player was Fritz Ostermueller, the left-hander, who sat before his locker with a smile as broad as his yellow glove.

"That's the best I've felt for five years," was Ostie's only comment, but that was enough.

His curve was bending like a ball rolling off the edge of a table. He was fast. More important, however, was his control, which was just about perfect. Inability to get the ball over the plate almost brought about the big league departure of Fritz last year, but since steps were taken to correct the handicap, he has slowly developed into an asset. With control, he should become a winner, and he was throwing balls to spots yesterday.

Doerr's Three-Run Homer

Bobby Doerr was in line for congratulations for his home run over the fence with two on in the sixth. The young second baseman has developed into a threat at the plate, and will be a star if it continues.

Jack Wilson started for Cronin and had blanked the Yanks with one hit for three innings. In the last of the third, however, Jack was running out his two-bagger to the center field wall when his old leg injury came back and forced a sudden exit. Although the injury means Cronin will be without the strong right-hander for more than a week, it nevertheless proved a "break" for Ostermueller, who then proceeded to deliver the best pitching of his career at Fenway Park.

Only four of the powerful Yankees reached first base on Ostie. He hit Henrich with a pitched ball in the fourth, Crosetti was safe on Cronin's error in the sixth, Henrich walked in the seventh and Crosetti singled past the Red Sox manager in the eighth. Nobody reached second base. Only four fly balls were hit to the outfield. It is believed that Cronin was playing a little toward third base for the right-handed Crosetti, otherwise Joe might have caught up with the lone hit.

* * *

Briefs . . . Joe Gordon's double to the left field corner off Wilson in the third was the rookie's first major league hit and came on a curve ball with the count two and two . . . Crosetti also hit a curve on Ostermueller in the eighth . . . Red Sox pitchers were on base three times . . . Wilson doubled in the third, and Ostie walked in the fifth and singled in the seventh . . . Cronin scored the initial run in the second after smashing a triple against the fence in left-center . . . Doerr's homer climaxed a four-run uprising in the sixth . . . Ostie scored in the seventh on Foxx's single.

* * *

Danny MacFayden was ineffective against the Giants yesterday and the Bees dropped their opener to the National League champions, 13 to 1 . . . Vince Di Maggio's homer was the only bright spot in the Boston setback . . . The Bees have signed the veteran pitcher-outfielder, Johnny Cooney, who was recently made a free agent by the Cardinals.

E. R.

HOME RUN LEADERS

By the Associated Press

Bartell, Giants	1
Ott, Giants	1
McCarthy, Giants	1
Di Maggio, Bees	1
Lavagetto, Dodgers	1
Camilli Dodgers	1
Koy, Dodgers	1
Mueller, Phillies	1
Klein, Phillies	1
Collins, Cubs	1
Bryant, Cubs	1
Vaughan, Pirates	1
Doerr, Red Sox	1
Johnson, Athletics	1
Laabs, Tigers	1
Greenberg, Tigers	1
Trosky, Indians	1
League Totals	
National	12
American	8
Total	20

Eastern College Results

Baseball

Cornell 3, Harvard 0.
Yale 14, Williams 2.
Mass. State 3, Conn. State 1.
Maine 8, Colby 7.
Bowdoin 5, Bates 1.
Northeastern 5, Tufts 1.
Fordham 12, Boston College 0.
Brown 14, Holy Cross 8.
Haverford 7, Lehigh 2.
Newark (Int.) 17, Columbia 1.
Long Island U. 17, Roanoke 6.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	2	0	1.000
Chicago	1	0	1.000
St. Louis	1	0	1.000
Boston	2	1	.667
New York	1	2	.333
Cleveland	0	1	.000
Detroit	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	0	2	.000

Results April 19
New York 5, Boston 3.
Boston 6, New York 0.
Washington 9, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 4, Detroit 3.
St. Louis 6, Cleveland 2.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	1	0	1.000
New York	1	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	1	0	1.000
Brooklyn	1	0	1.000
Boston	0	1	.000
Cincinnati	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	0	1	.000
St. Louis	0	1	.000

Results April 19
Chicago 8, Cincinnati 7.
Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 3.
Brooklyn 12, Philadelphia 8.
New York 13, Boston 1.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	11	7	.611
Portland	11	7	.611
Hollywood	10	8	.556
Sacramento	10	8	.556
San Francisco	9	9	.500
Seattle	8	9	.471
San Diego	8	10	.444
Oakland	4	13	.235

Results April 19
San Diego 4, Los Angeles 1.
Sacramento 4, Portland 3.
San Francisco 7, Hollywood 3.
Only games scheduled.

Kozeluhs Enter Pro Semifinals

PINEHURST, N. C., April 20 (AP)—The Czechoslovakian Kozeluh brothers will meet California's Richard Skeen and Johnny Faunce today in semifinals of the Pinehurst professional tennis tournament.

Karel Kozeluh, the national pro titleholder, will meet Skeen, and Jan Kozeluh, who eliminated the veteran Vincent Richards yesterday, will meet Faunce.

Twice Faunce appeared to be well beaten, first on Monday by George Lott of Boston, Mass., and yesterday by Herman Peters of New York. He pulled up from behind to win both matches, yesterday's by 0—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—1.

Skeen playing his first time in the East, proved to be the master strategist in yesterday's match with Joe Whalen of Miami, Fla., and won 3—6, 6—4, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5.

Richards took the first set of his match Monday from Kozeluh, 6—1, but rain caused a postponement of the remaining matches until yesterday, when Richards was unable to cope with the fast pace set by the younger of the Kozeluh brothers, who won three straight sets, 6—2, 7—5, 6—4.

In the doubles, the Kozeluh brothers advanced to the semifinals by defeating Jess Baker and P. Kenyon of New York, 6—0, 6—0, 6—0.

Canadian Junior Title

TORONTO, April 20 (AP)—St. Boniface Seals, western champions from Manitoba, last night won the Memorial Cup and the Dominion of Canada junior amateur hockey championship by defeating the Oshawa Generals, eastern champions, 7 to 1, in the fifth game of the best-of-five series.

The game drew an all-time record crowd of 15,617 fans to the Maple Leaf Gardens. The biggest previous crowd, was when 15,341 watched the second game of the National Hockey League championship series, March 26 between Toronto's Maple Leafs and the Boston Bruins.

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Commerce and Finance

Consequences of Whitney Debacle Still Roll Over Wall Street

Business and Industry

U.S. Rubber Head Receives $150,000 Salary Until 1949

JERSEY CITY (AP)—Francis B. Davis, Jr., president of United States Rubber Company since 1929, virtually had the rest of his life's work laid out for him today by the company's stockholders.

The stockholders, at the annual meeting, approved a contract whereby he remains as chairman and president of the company for six years at an annual salary of $150,000. He is 54 years of age.

The contract, retroactive to Jan. 1, last, is renewable at the company's option from Jan. 1, 1944, to Jan. 1, 1949. Upon his retirement, the contract provides for an annual pension of $75,000, in return for which Mr. Davis will continue to serve the company in an advisory capacity.

For his part, Mr. Davis waives all participation in the company's profit-sharing plan in the future. Under the terms of the old contract, Mr. Davis would have reached $225,000 this year in salary and stock compensation.

Mr. Davis, for around 20 years before entering the presidency of U. S. Rubber, was associated in various capacities with the du Pont interests. When these interests became financially active in the rubber company, Mr. Davis was selected as its president.

Around a dozen stockholders voiced objection to the contract, contending its terms were exorbitant.

Discussing the company's business position, William de Krafft, vice-president and chairman of the finance committee, told stockholders he hoped the company would "at least break even" the first quarter of 1938. At the present time, he said, operations in tires are about at 50 per cent of capacity.

Inventories, he said, have been reduced since the first of the year to such an extent that they do not now constitute a serious problem. Tire inventories, Mr. de Krafft indicated, would be at a normal level in relation to demand by the end of June and footwear inventories would be normal about a month later.

If the company's books were closed for the year now, he said its inventory loss, caused by the decline in rubber prices, would be about $600,000.

WPA Reported to Be In Market Shortly For Cotton Cloth

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Reliable persons have said that the Works Progress Administration shortly would place a "substantial" order in the cotton cloth markets for materials to be used in work-relief sewing rooms.

Administrator Harry L. Hopkins received White House approval of the purchase, it was said, after conferences between President Roosevelt and Senator Byrnes (D-S. C) on means to stimulate the cotton goods industry.

While authorities could not give the extent of the pending order, they said they were informed that it would be based on anticipation of needs as far in advance as possible.

The cotton mills have been hard hit by the business recession, they explained, and since WPA eventually must buy large quantities of cloth for relief clients, it was decided to bunch the orders and turn the material over to its sewing rooms.

Purchases would be made through the Treasury Procurement Division, they said, and contracts awarded to the lowest bidders.

March Air Traffic 15 P. C. Above 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—March figures for 13 of the 16 lines which report to the Air Transport Association of America indicate that the industry last month enjoyed an increase in passenger traffic of about 30 per cent over February and better than 15 per cent over March of 1937.

These early figures indicate that the 16 lines last month flew an aggregate of more than 34,000,000 revenue passenger miles, against 26,155,335 in February and 29,530,482 in March of 1937.

The industry's ability to continue showing improvement over 1937, in the face of the general business recession and the fact that first-class rail travel is running well under a year ago, has been surprising. The gain of approximately 15 per cent in March over the same month of 1937 is in contrast with an indicated decline of better than 10 per cent in first-class rail travel.

Consumption of Crude Rubber Gains in March

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic crude rubber consumption rose to 30,487 long tons in March from 23,868 tons in February, statistics released by the Rubber Manufacturers' Association showed. In March, 1937, consumption was 54,064 tons.

Domestic stocks on hand showed a further rise to 294,024 tons against 288,883 tons as of February 28 and 191,928 tons at the end of March last year.

Imports totaled 35,967 tons against 43,930 in February and 52,039 in March, 1937.

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Francis B. Davis, Jr.

President of the United States Rubber Company

Copeland

(Continued from Page 9)

increased the supply of cheap nitrate for the fertilized industry in post-war years.

"The war also gave a stimulus to other chemical developments which have been revolutionary in nature.

High Labor Costs

"War financing was a direct cause for high labor costs, and high prices. High prices encouraged larger outputs in those industries which could reach the European and American markets. . . .

"The war and its heritage of debts intensified the spirit of nationalism. That spirit contributed to a protection or subsidization of raw commodity production which, in turn, figured in no small way in the revolution of various raw commodity industries after 1919. . . . Indirectly, some of the later technological inventions are traceable to war influence."

Dr. Copeland declared that "from 1925 to 1929, production, typically, continued to expand and raw commodity prices to decline. There were certain exceptions, to be sure, such as copper and cotton, where special circumstances retarded the break in prices [but] . . . the raw commodity price structure was in a precarious state when a general business slump started in October, 1929.

". . . In 1930-31, furthermore, new production facilities were just coming into operation in several of these industries [notably, copper, lead, zinc, oil, sugar, coffee, rayon, and wheat] . . .

"The raw commodity situation helped to turn the business slump which began in 1929 into a major economic disaster, [and] . . . was responsible, in part, for the prolongation and intensification of the business depression which began in 1929."

Remedies Discussed

The chief means by which attempts have been made to combat these revolutionary developments in the raw material field were described by the Harvard marketing expert as (1) tariffs and other import restrictions and subsidies; (2) cartels, trade combinations, and government schemes for controlling production, and (3) monetary policies.

"Where the tariff has been effective . . . in protecting domestic producers," he said, "it usually has made matters worse rather than better. It not only has enabled domestic producers to continue in operation but it has led to an increase in their output. Thus the total supply pressing on the world market has been increased, with the result that world prices have been lowered or held down."

Inflation was similarly opposed as a way out. The current trouble is caused, he stated, not by a low general level of prices, which might be raised by monetary means, but by a change in the relation of raw commodity prices to the prices of semi-finished and finished goods. Inflation, for the most part, tends to affect all prices alike, and hence is not a remedy for a disturbance in the relationship of one group of prices to another within the price structure.

Liquidation Ordered For Dunbar Bank

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Liquidation of the Dunbar National Bank, New York's only Negro financial institution, which maintains two offices in Harlem, has been ordered in a resolution adopted by the directors of the bank. Stockholders will vote on liquidation on May 23, the announcement says.

Depositors are invited to take out the $3,000,000 on deposit in the bank at their convenience, all deposits being repaid in full.

The bank's liquidation was not unexpected here following the recent withdrawal by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of his ownership in the Dunbar Apartments, a project connected with the Dunbar National Bank and which was organized by Mr. Rockefeller in 1928. Harlem branches of other downtown banks furnish adequate banking facilities for residents, the announcement adds.

British Firm Buys Planes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Purchase of four Lockheed Model "14" transports, valued at approximately $350,000, by British Airways of London, was announced by officials of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation here. The first plane will be delivered in July, while the other three are scheduled for September delivery. Receipt of the order gives substantiation to the continued interest of British buyers in American aircraft.

Whitney Affair Gives Impetus To Stock Exchange Reforms

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As was expected from the moment President Gay announced from the rostrum of the Stock Exchange the suspension and insolvency of Richard Whitney & Company, the consequences of that crash are rolling up into large proportions in Wall Street.

The Whitney affair could not have come at a more dramatic moment. That the cake of tradition had finally been broken in the Stock Exchange had been clearly shown by the enthusiastic reception of the Conway Report for reorganization of the Exchange. The Whitney news came along just as the draft of a new constitution had been overwhelmingly accepted by the membership. The Nominating Committee was holding meetings, with unprecedented attendance, to consider names for the new Governing Board of the new Exchange.

Old Guard Swept Away

The question was uppermost in everyone's minds as to what proportion the new Board should carry of "old guard" members. The argument had been advanced that a clean sweep and an entirely new Board would be a dangerous break in administrative continuity. Then came the crash in reputation of the old guard leader, Mr. Whitney. The Nominating Committee did clean the slate. Only a handful of former governors were continued.

Then came rumors of discontent on the floor of the Exchange, and the possible posting of an independent slate. The discontent did not seem to be great, the rumors were not taken seriously; but nevertheless floor members had been sharply cut in representation on the new Board. So Mr. Gay came out with a statement supporting the regular slate.

Still rumors of insurgency, though floor members seem inclined to the view that things were so bad any kind of a new deal would be better than the old. And then came the revelations in the current SEC investigation at Washington of the inside events from November to the March announcement. Nothing could have been better timed to kill off the last chances for a final insurgent stand against the revolution in exchange politics.

Suspicions Entirely Absent

The Washington investigation has provided an astonishing picture of the degree to which respect and awe for Mr. Whitney damped down the suspicions which would inevitably have risen had any man of less repute stretched the confidence of his friends so far. Large blocks of bonds and a large cash balance of the Exchange's Gratuity Fund were left with Mr. Whitney's firm as broker. Mr. Whitney was also a member of the Gratuity Fund Committee. The clerk of the Fund, Mr. Lutes, suggested the return of these funds at least five times to Mr. Whitney on various occasions when he met him in the building, but Mr. Whitney ignored these requests. Nevertheless, the clerk did not dare to bring the matter up in committee meeting because Mr. Whitney was present, nor even to venture the matter to any other member of the committee privately.

At length Mr. Whitney was accidentally late to a committee meeting in November, and the clerk brought up the matter. Mr. Simmons, former president of the Exchange, called Mr. Whitney for the return of the funds and Mr. Whitney asked for two days' time and said he was going to his brother, George Whitney.

Despite all this, the members of the Gratuity Fund did not consider the matter sufficiently important to bring to the attention of the Business Conduct Committee.

Likewise astonishing was the attitude of the members of the Gratuity Fund Committee to the duties of the Committee. They do not seem to have considered themselves trustees. One of the members testified he did not feel any more responsible for the Fund than any other member of the Exchange.

Whitney's Credit High

Similarly astonishing was the way in which Mr. Whitney had borrowed all round the Street and obtained repeated extensions on his loans without exciting sufficient suspicion to lead to any action. So high was Richard Whitney's reputation that the chairman of the Business Conduct Committee, Howland S. Davis, testifying Monday at Washington, said he would not have taken any special action even if he had been told about Whitney's requiring two days and his brother's help to return funds belonging to the Exchange.

Roland Redmond, close friend of Whitney's and chief counsel to the Exchange, testified that he actually loaned Whitney $25,000 in January, though he had known of his difficulties in November. It was only when rumors became insistent in February that the Business Conduct Committee moved Richard Whitney's firm up to the top of the list of those to receive the questionnaire the answers to which finally brought Mr. Whitney down by indicating a capital insufficiency. It was Mr. Herbert Wellington, one of the Gratuity Fund Trustees and a friend and creditor of Mr. Whitney, who finally in January called Mr. Davis' official attention as chairman of the Business Conduct Committee to the rumors regarding Richard Whitney's difficulties. At about the same time the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. was apparently concluding that further loans to the Whitney firm should not be made.

The impact of this and other testimony locally has been not only to cinch the new deal slate in the May 9 elections to the Governing Board, but also to accelerate various moves toward preventing recurrence.

First of these has already come in the new rule that member firms must show their statements to customers on request. Another is the close consideration of a plan to permit member firms to incorporate so that managers can be bonded.

More revolutionary is the proposal that a tax be imposed on every bond and stock trade, to set up the equivalent of an FDIC for member brokers, to pay off customers in case of broker insolvency.

Objections to Plan

Objections to this plan are many. The insolvency record of Stock Exchange member brokers has been very good—better than of commercial banks. No such insurance scheme could be fair. The impeccable firms would contribute to bailing out the Richard Whitneys. No two houses in the Street do the same types of business. It would seem unfair to assess a firm doing a combined stock brokerage and new issue participation business in order to protect a firm specializing in London arbitrage. The actuarial problems would be as tremendous as those of crop insurance.

In contrast to this plan are those which call for more complete financial revelations. The insurance plan would try to clear up trouble after it occurred; the plans for closer financial supervision would try to head it off. One of the astonishing high lights of the Whitney situation was the fact that until the Stock Exchange questionnaire arrived in February his firm had never been subject to any audit by anybody.

The Gratuity Fund revelations last week have brought to the fore proposals that all unsecured loans between brokers should be reported to the new committee which will take over the functions of the present Business Conduct Committee. Brokers now have to report their outstanding loans to the committee on the twice-a-year questionnaire, but not segregated or broken down as to whether secured or unsecured, and whether from other members or not. The latest proposal has a further safeguard against members making such loans without reporting them. It would call for a report from the lender as well as the borrower. Had this been in force in the last year, the multitudinous touches made by Mr. Whitney would have thrown a glaring light on his growing difficulties.

SEC Seeks More Data

Even before the Whitney affair the Securites and Exchange Commission had been moving toward more information on brokers' financial condition. It had been considering a plan to require every member firm and every individual member to make regular financial condition reports both to the Exchange and to the SEC. And it also had under consideration a plan to raise the minimum required broker's net capital ratio to aggregate liabilities from the present one-twentieth up to one-fifteenth. The rules of the Stock Exchange have long prohibited members from owing more than 20 times their net worth, and this rule was copied in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Conservative firms do not extend themselves this far anyway.

There is much speculation about what type of chairman Mr. William McChesney Martin, Jr., will turn out to be. The average age of the committee is 48 and he is 31. Until the new and yet-to-be-chosen paid President is installed, he will be at the helm of the Exchange and practically all the old pilots dropped.

The Nominating Committee hesitated for some time to propose so young a man, and there is question among many members whether Mr. Martin's possible radicalism, even in a period of radicalism in the Exchange, may not make difficulties. But the Nominating Committee considered Mr. Martin's ability, plus his intimate knowledge of the whole reorganization process, which he participated in as a member of the Conway Committee, to outweigh his youth, and he is popular among the members.

Power Output Is 9.9 P. C. Under 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended April 16 declined to 1,957,573,000 kilowatt hours, a loss of 1.7 per cent from 1,990,447,000 in the preceding week and 9.9 per cent below 2,173,223,000 in the same week a year ago, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The institute also reported the following percentage declines from a year ago according to major geographic regions: New England 13.7; Middle Atlantic 3.5; central industrial 17.7; West Central 3.7; Southern states 6.1; Rocky Mountain 22.5; Pacific coast 1.4.

European Use of Sugar 2.4 P. C. Below Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sugar consumption in the 14 principal European countries in the first half of the current crop year, September, 1937, through February, 1938, decreased approximately 2.4 per cent to 3,717,889 long tons, raw sugar value, as compared with 3,808,058 tons consumed during the corresponding period last season, according to Lamborn & Co.

Stocks of sugar on hand for these countries on March 1, 1938, amounted to 5,009,000 tons, as against 4,431,800 tons on the like date in 1937, an increase of about 13 per cent.

Beet sowings for the current season, according to F. O. Licht, European sugar authority, are estimated at 3,973,000 acres, as compared with 3,763,000 acres in the previous season.

The 14 countries included in the survey are Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

Special to the C. S. M.

NEW YORK—York sales in the first quarter of 1938 total $1,883,006, 16 per cent ahead of those two years ago, but 27 per cent behind the like period of 1937, William S. Shipley, president of the York Ice Machinery Corporation, stated in a letter to stockholders.

Smaller Business Organization Has First Loan Bureau

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—"Little" business in the New York Metropolitan Area, organized under the title of the Smaller Business Association, today offered loan and credit information from a headquarters bureau located in Suite 542 of the Hotel New Yorker. Applications indicating need of financial assistance under the Glass-Steagall Bill are accepted at the office.

"A person seeking a loan or any information regarding one may call and be advised of the best way to proceed in his particular case," D. M. Portugal, chairman of the small loans committee, announced. Mr. Portugal, who manufactures bath robes, added that he felt the chief credit problem of small business could be found in a scarcity of proper banking facilities.

To Co-operate With RFC

"Although the Government already has reduced the red tape involved in making loans to business, we feel that co-operation between the association and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will further expedite operations," he continued. "We intend to sift out the readily eligible applications for immediate action. Others that have a fair chance of qualifying will be presented as a common problem for government ruling. We will try to obtain special consideration for any situation warranting individual attention."

Known to its members for obvious reasons as the SBA, the Smaller Businesss Association for New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Inc., was formed here following the Washington conference held under the auspices of the Department of Commerce. Its president is W. A. Zwicke, a general contractor. The secretary is Henry Modell, a sporting goods dealer.

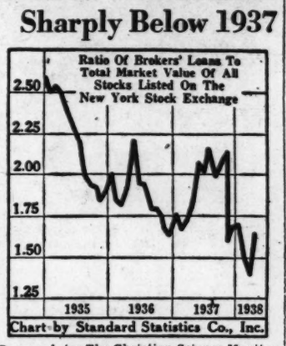
Besieged for Loans

"Since its incorporation the association has been besieger daily by its members and others for some assistance in their efforts to obtain financing," Mr. Portugal said. "These calls became so numerous and the needs so urgent that the association held a series of conferences with Federal Government officials in Washington in order to break the log jam of delay.

"As a result the RFC has agreed on the adoption of a program of action which will speed up the preparation and filing of applications and also assure expeditious consideration of applications from needy and deserving borrowers."

The bureau is to function along the lines of the well known Mayor's Committee for the Relief of Home Owners, a voluntary organization developed several years ago when house holders experienced difficulty in obtaining loans from the Federal Government's credit agencies. The Mayor's committee co-operated with the Government in the making of credit advances.

Brokers' Loan Ratio Sharply Below 1937



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The ratio of brokers' loans to stock values is down sharply despite the drastic writedown in stock prices during the past 13 months.

Steel Production Continues to Follow An Irregular Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Steel ingot production continues to follow the irregular course of recent weeks, according to Iron Age, with some districts being up one week and down the next as operations are expanded or reduced in keeping with incoming orders. This week's rate is estimated at 32 per cent, unchanged from last week. Declines in some districts, notably at Pittsburgh, where production is 28 per cent against 30 per cent a week ago, are offset by increases elsewhere, one of 10 points having occurred in the Wheeling-Weirton area.

A sidewise movement in ingot output within a few points of the current rate is indicated for the remainder of the second quarter. The near-by tendency is more likely to be down than up in view of the greatly restricted demand from the major consumers.

Lack of automobile and railroad buying are the chief factors in the poor showing the steel industry is making. Building construction is taking steel in fair quantities, though much below that of a year ago. The farm inplement and tractor industry, the oil industry and tin can manufacturers are responsible for a good share of current orders.

Even if the Government's new spending program is approved by Congress in substantially the form recommended by the President, it is not likely that the steel industry will receive any important business stimulation for some months, owing to the time that will be required to get various projects in motion.

The proposal to lend funds to the railroads for equipment rehabilitation may bring results at a somewhat earlier date, but there is a question as to how many railroads will avail themselves of the opportunity to borrow money for equipment purchases when they have so many idle cars standing on track.

Liquid Compound Gleans High Grade Anthracite From Mine Refuse Heap

SHENANDOAH, Pa. (AP)—A heavy liquid compound has been put to work as a "breaker boy" to glean high grade anthracite from the mine refuse heap.

Mining men from throughout Pennsylvania's coal empire watched a demonstration of a (E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company's) "sink and float" process of separating pure coal from slate and other noninflammable matter.

Use Separation Principle

Utilizing the separation principle of a mixture of wood blocks and pebbles dumped into a bucket of water, engineers showed that coal would float and slate sink in recently available heavy liquid compounds, such as pentachlorethane and tetrabromethane—the latter being three times as heavy as water.

The engineers asserted that the process, the result of research begun in 1902, could now be applied commercially and should bring operating economies to the hard-hit anthracite industry.

The liquid used in the separation process has a specific gravity between coal and slate. The slate, heavier than the liquid, sinks; the coal, being lighter, floats.

Because the specific gravity of the liquid remains constant while in use, the engineers say that the quality of coal turned out by any breaker or cleaning plant would be independent of the human element.

The liquid could be recovered and used over and over. This, the engineers said, would make the process inexpensive to operate.

Will Save Much Coal

The recovery is made possible through pre-treatment of the coal and slate mixture with a solution that places a water film around the particles of coal and slate. Sprays of water are used to wash the heavy liquids away from the slate that remains after the coal has floated free.

The process, the company announced, would make it possible to recover much coal that has gone to the refuse heap along with the slate and "middlings" in any of the previous methods of separation.

In the early days of the coal industry, mine operators employed "breaker boys" to pick the slate by hand. Later mechanical sorters, called jigs, were introduced. These gave way in some instances to more efficient and modern equipment.

Celanese Corp. Reports Gains in First Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Camille Dreyfus, president of Celanese Corp. of America, told stockholders at their annual meeting that the company's operations were in the black in the first quarter. Dividend policy will not be decided until the next directors' meeting, he said.

The company's worst month was in January, he said, with February better and March showing considerable improvement.

Charles F. Beran, an engineer active in the company's operations here and in Canada, was elected director succeeding the late Lee Cadien, who was also vice president and secretary.

Harold Blancke, treasurer, was elected secretary and treasurer, and was named to the same post in Canadian Celanese, Ltd.

Files $3,200,000 Suit Against Alleghany Corp.

CLEVELAND (AP)—Guy A. Thompson, as trustee for Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., has filed suit in common pleas court to recover $3,200,000 from Alleghany Corp., top holding company of the former Van Sweringen railroad empire.

Mr. Thompson charged the late Van Sweringen brothers in 1930 sold Alleghany security holdings to Missouri Pacific at "exorbitant prices" in an attempt to raise funds for the holding concern. The trustee contended drainage of these funds from its reserves caused Missouri Pacific to be forced into bankruptcy in March, 1933.

City of Boston Loan Notes to Yield 0.75 P. C.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. is offering at a price to yield 0.75 per cent an issue of $4,000,000 City of Boston, Massachusetts 0.90 per cent temporary loan notes, dated April 21, 1938, and due April 12, 1939. The notes are regarded by the bankers as legal investment for savings banks in New York and Massachusetts.

The notes, in the opinion of counsel, constitute general obligations of the City of Boston, payable from unlimited ad valorem taxation. Assessed valuation, 1937, is officially reported as $1,590,544,700 and net bonded debt as $128,732,165.

New Hosiery Mill Equipped With New Type Machines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN, N. C. — Southern hosiery manufacturers are watching with keen interest the establishment of a new hosiery plant here by Thomas A. Oliver, of Jenkintown, Pennsylvania. The new factory will make full-fashioned hosiery, using eight of the new machines perfected by Dr. Robert Reiner and manufactured in Germany, which make the entire hose in one operation, in contrast to the customary machines of the legger and footer type. It will be the first plant in America equipped solely with the Reiner apparatus, it is said.

The mill and machinery will represent an investment of about $150,000, according to J. T. Anderson, North Carolina's industrial engineer, and will employ about 80 operatives.

Census Shows 'Coops' Number 3,600; Sales $182,685,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Completion of a major section of the first complete census of the consumers co-operative movement in the United States reveals the presence in 1936 of 3,600 associations, the Co-operative League announced here. These groups were said to have had a total membership of 677,000. They did an annual business of $182,685,000.

Previous sections of the report, covering other types of consumers co-operatives, showed there were 3,728 telephone associations with 330,000 individual members; 259 electric supply co-operatives serving 161,000 farmhouses; 42 co-operative burial associations serving 27,000 members, and 35 co-operative housing associations with 2,200 members.

Year in Preparation

More than a year in preparation, the census has been undertaken by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, which is to publish a complete report in the May issue of the Monthly Labor Review on the subject of co-operative purchases of consumers' goods.

The typical American co-operative, according to results of the survey, has a membership of from 100 to 250 persons. States with relatively large numbers of co-operatives include Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas, Illinois, and Nebraska. More than 70 per cent of the total purchases of consumers goods by co-operatives in 1936 was concentrated in the North Central States.

While the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is not complete, it is held to be the most thoroughgoing study attempted to date. Previous studies made by the bureau covered co-operative development in 1920, 1929, and 1933. It was not possible to make a complete survey in those years, but the number of consumer co-operatives reporting has grown from 696, with 196,352 members, in 1920 to 3,600, with 677,750 members, in 1936.

Not Inclusive

Like the section of the report just released, earlier surveys did not include consumer co-operative purchasing of farm supplies, co-operative telephone associations, or credit unions, but did include co-operative housing and burial associations.

Of the consumers co-operative associations serving farm families, the current report covers only those which deal in consumers goods (groceries, general merchandise, gasoline, oil, etc.). These represented 1,173 groups with 303,899 members, doing an annual business of $11,998,641.

A previous study by the Farm Credit Administration showed an additional 1,000 co-operatives with 646,000 members, making a total of farmers' purchasing co-operatives handling consumers goods and farm supplies of 2,112 associations with an estimated membership of 950,000 and a business of $254,000,000 in the year ending June 30, 1936.

Retired Land Bank Bonds Are Not to Be Refunded, Says Dunn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Federal Land Banks will not issue refunding bonds to replace the $22,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds called by the banks May 1, it was announced by Charles R. Dunn, fiscal agent of the land banks and Federal intermediate credit banks. He said farm mortgage repayments are at such a rate as to make refunding unnecessary.

Mr. Dunn said farmers have made principal repayments on land bank loans in the year ended February 28, amounting to $66,945,319. Loans in the same period totaled $60,727,129.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Federal Land Bank bonds totaling $22,439,300 will be called for redemption May 1, W. I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, announced. On that date this issue, bearing 4 per cent interest, will have been outstanding 10 years.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BUILD a permanent profitable business selling new lathering household and industrial liquid cleaner. See NO-FILM advertisement, page 7.

PART-TIME AGENTS WANTED to introduce locally our line of "Double A" Better Books. Monitor-advertised. Liberal commissions and practical sales helps. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 170, Chicago

UTMOST in value and quality hosiery direct from factory; buy outright; sell at profit. EASTERN HOSIERY MILLS, 303 Fifth Ave., Room 1002 MU. 4-6961, New York City.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS — Adjacent to The Mother Church. Homelike housekeeping suites. 1-5 rooms. Available week or month. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24a Clearway Street

GENEALOGY

TRACE YOUR ANCESTORS from original New England sources; easy, interesting; socially, historically valuable; thousands consult Hartford Conn., Times Saturday Genealogical Edition One year $1.00 Subscribe

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

Large estate, private beach, sailing, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, art, music and languages optional; arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services. $18 week up. Brewster, Mass.

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LET us help you select your new home in Los Angeles: 12 years in the city—exclusive listings, all prices.

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SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
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Real Estate investments. Property management. Mortgage financing and estate management. Member National Realty Board. San Diego Trust & Savings Bank Bldg. Main 1201

HAL C. RITTER REALTOR
SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA
Specializing in Quality Orange Groves and other good properties. 101 E. 3rd Ph. 5590-W

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

RELIABLE MAN OR WOMAN WANTED in each community (except Chicago); act as local agent for Palma Rosa Cleansing Oil, advertised in the Monitor; commission basis. CARLON LABORATORIES 1157 E. 63rd St., Chicago

WOMEN to sell cosmetics, full or part time; good commission. See our advertisement on Woman's Page. JENNE D'OR, 545 Fifth Ave., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., Grayson Hall, 222 Babcock St. (near Commonwealth Ave.)—Comfortable rooms for permanent or transient guests; 15 minutes to The Mother Church.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

ESTABLISH a profitable, permanent, dignified business in your own home town, representing this famous line of California Sportswear; complete sales training and field assistance; previous sales experience not necessary, but desirable; commission basis; women with cars preferred; producers win rapid promotion to managerial positions; sound, well-rated company; many Monitor readers are already successful and valued Caltex representatives. Write for complete information. CALTEX SPORTSWEAR CO., 2126 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles.

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. E-133, Indianapolis.

SUMMER BOARD

SPOKANE, WASH.—Glen Tana Farms invites summer boarders; private estate on beautiful Spokane River; wooded terrain; riding, swimming, golf; quiet, peaceful surroundings; home cooking; rates $18 week and up.

SUMMER RENTAL

SUMMER SUB-LEASE
Beacon Hill, Boston—2-room furnished apartment overlooking Charles River; living room 18x18, Italian classic style 15-ft. ceiling, fireplace; XVIIIth Century English furnishings and decorations, grand piano; modern tiled bath, shower and electric (G. E.) kitchenette; references. Box V-36 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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EX-CEL-CIS PRODUCTS — Results assured; quality nationally recognized; 10c brings samples. Hazel Palmer, Holtville, California, Route 3, Box 85.

LOCAL CLASSIFIED

ANTIQUES

WANTED — Antique furniture, glassware, china, cut glass. What have you? Prospect 1479. Write Box 41 Somerville Mass

APARTMENTS TO LET

The Hotel Victoria
271 Dartmouth St., Copley Sq., Boston

Now available, several two-room suites from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month.
Every Service Included

SUBLET light, cheerful, small one room apt., bath, shower, elevator, Electrolux; furnished-unfurnished. Mollie Smith, STuyvesant 9-7711, N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BEAUTIFULLY furnished 4-room apartment in best section of city. M. STIEL, 222 W. 83rd St., Apt. 8A, N. Y. C.

BROOKLYN N. Y., 146 Lenox Rd.—Sublet to October, five rooms, piano, porch, yard, cool, quiet, reasonable. BU. 7-4185. Magill.

NEW YORK CITY—Most desirable seven-room furnished apartment, convenient mid-town-center from 1st of June to 1st of Oct.; references required. Phone EL. 5-5162

N. Y. C. 68th St., 24 West—Elegant back and front parlors (near park); blinds, linens, service, bath, shower, kitchenette, Electrolux; owner management; $60.

N. Y. C., 25 W. 76th St.—Two large rooms, beautifully furnished, high ceilings, cool, cross ventilation, kitchen, bath; moderate rent. Blackstone.

TO LET—On Hemenway St., from May 15 to Sept. 1, furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette; near Hotel Hemenway; telephone evenings, KEN. 8310, Box S-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TO SUBLET
June, July and August; large, airy and well furnished apartment in a Brookline, Mass., residential hotel; no children or dogs. Please apply LONgwood 3200, Ex. 57, or Box V-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TWO rooms, beautifully furnished, kitchenette, Frigidaire; centrally located; sub-let May to October, moderate rental. Circle 6-5897, N. Y. C

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BOSTON, 25 Peterborough St.—Desirable location, 2 and 3 rooms; a fine building for fine people. KEN. 2679.

AUTOMOBILE FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN. 1022, Charles W. Coxman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

CARPETS AND RUGS

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Veterian Bros., 276 5th Ave., N. Y. MU 4-4342.

RUGS domestic and orientals bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 903 Boylston St., Boston, Phone Com 4045 We do cleaning and repairing too.

CORSETIERES

NOVOLINE, the only patented Brassiere that gives perfect separation and corrective diaphragm control; Bandeau $2.50; Long Brassiere $3; Corsets from $5 up, fitted by experts. MME. JULIUS, 30 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE HOMESTEAD
For rest and study. Open fires. Sunny paths through the pines to the sea. Early spring rates, $20.00 up. Oil heat.
Address FAITH BICKFORD, SEA PINES Brewster-on-Cape Cod Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

WANTED—Country board, preferably near water, with Christian Science family for boy 13, during vacation; give full particulars. 801 Venable Ave., Baltimore Md.

DRESSES

OVERSTOCKED—85 New Spring Dresses (to $25) marked down to as low as $10.95. NATALIE NADELLE, 9 East 49th St., N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City Worth 2-2080

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
80 Park Place Newark, N. J.
MA 3-4970

THE MARGARET TIMM
Employment Agency, Inc., 578 Madison, N.Y.C.
PLACES HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS
Also Nurses—Governesses—Housekeepers

FOLDING CHAIRS

GOLD CHAIRS and COAT RACKS to rent. JACKSON CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Square, Boston CAP. 3632

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N Y C Stuyvesant 9-5973

FUR STORAGE

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Bonded and Licensed for COLD STORAGE
George L. Curtis, Ladies' Tailor
12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 5971

HAIRDRESSERS

ROMAN
EXPERT BEAUTY CULTURE
Try our Famous Aromo Oil Shampoo
565 Boylston St., Copley Sq. COM. 8140
Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WE WILL interview several unusually ambitious saleswomen with enviable records for the ability to procure sales, to fill various salaried positions within our store; also, need one exceptionally capable office girl, one who can demonstrate the ability to assume responsibility and to take fairly rapid dictation; by appointment Call Mr. Graham, Brockton, Mass. 3102, Montgomery Ward & Co.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HELPFUL home atmosphere for study-rest; care if needed. 81 Lincoln Ave Rockville Center, L. N Y. Tel. 58

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME for rest and study or those needing attention. 109-51 197th St., Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

Sunny Hours
A Home Meeting the Individual Need
Established 1932—ALBERTA C. FIELDER
Tel. Verona 8-5547 VERONA, N. J.

SEE PAGE 18

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day	571,630
1938 volume to date	73,395,244
1937 volume to date	180,013,236

Industrials Off In Quiet Market; Bonds Also Lower

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Offerings ebbed to a mere trickle in the stock market today after leading industrial shares had yielded 1 to more than 3 points of the April recovery gains.

Led by aviations, the market stiffened a bit near the final hour as the earlier selling dried up. But most issues remained around the lows of the sell-off.

Transactions approximated 800,000 shares.

"Inflation" sentiment whipped up by the recent disclosure of President Roosevelt's spending-lending plans seemed to have subsided, for the moment anyway. Selling encountered poor support for industrial shares which had led the rally.

Steels Decline

Among the losers were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Anaconda Copper, American Smelting, American Can, du Pont, General Electric, Woolworth, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, Texas Corp., Allied Chemical, Westinghouse Electric, International Nickel and Chrysler.

Most corporate bonds retreated with stocks, and major commodities, spurred last week by the spending proposals in Washington, generally set a narrow, uneven course.

Reports a British group was en route to the United States to inquire into possible aircraft purchases here helped turn the spotlight on aviation shares again. At one time Douglas, Boeing and United Aircraft were up fractions to about a point in contrast with the losses in most issues.

U. S. Bonds Rise

Low yield issues showed response to a further rise in U. S. Governments in today's bond market. Second grade loans were depressed by renewal of weakness in rails.

Federals, ahead for the fifth consecutive session, were quoted generally at gains ranging from 1-32d to 5-32ds in the late trading. Support again was encouraged, traders said, by prospects of enlarged bank demand under the Federal Government's credit easing measure.

Rails took note of the unfavorable reports indicating a further substantial drop in March income. Heaviness in the stock list had the usual effect of limiting support in loans of speculative rating.

Off 1 to 3 or more points at the start of the final hour were Louisville & Nashville first 4s of 2003; Northern Pacific 5s of 2047 "C" Southern Pacific 4½s of 1981; Baltimore & Ohio 4s (Toledo-Cincinnati division); Burlington refunding 5s of 1971 "A" Nickel Plate 4½s, Walworth 4s and American & Foreign Power 5s.

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Light selling brought a general decline in the curb market today.

In a number of leaders losses were limited to small fractions. Exceptions were Newmont, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Aluminum Co., down 1½ to around 2½.

Also sharply lower in the late trading were Jones & Laughlin Steel, New Jersey Zinc, Colt's Patent Fire Arms, Consolidated Mining & Smelting and Humble Oil.

American Laundry Machine, Tobacco & Allied Stocks and Western Maryland first preferred moved up 1 to 6 on small dealings.

Wheat Prices Rise In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, April 20 (AP)—Stimulated by North American Export purchases of 750,000 bushels, Chicago wheat prices averaged higher today.

Foreign advices reported that if dry weather were prolonged in Italy, a severe crop failure might result.

Despite corn export sales of 1,000,000 bushels, corn futures lagged.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were unchanged to ¾ higher compared with yesterday's finish, May 84-84¼, July 82¼-⅝, corn unchanged to ⅛lower, May 59⅜, July 61½, and oats also unchanged to ⅛ off.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay able	Hldrs of Record
Clear Spgs Water Co $6 pf	Serv $1.50	Q	May 16	May 5
Minn Valley Canning Co, 7% pf	$1.75	..	May 2	Apr. 23
Interim				
Borden Co	30c	..	June 1	May 16
Reduced				
Castle & Co (AM)	25c	..	May 10	Apr. 29
Davidson Bros Inc	2½c	..	Apr. 30	Apr. 22
Whitaker Paper Co	$1	..	July 1	June 18
Regular				
Amer Book Co	$1	..	Apr. 23	Apr. 18
Axelson Mfg Co	15c	Q	Apr. 25	Apr. 15
Badger Paper Mills, 6% pf	75c	Q	May 2	Apr. 21
Bk of Montreal	$2	Q	June 1	Apr. 30
Buckeye S Cast 6% pf	$1.50	Q	May 2	Apr. 22
Do 6% pf	$1.62½	Q	May 2	Apr. 22
Chain Store Real Estate Tr (Mass)	15c	..	May 2	Apr. 21
Chester Water Service Co, $5.50 pf	$1.37½	Q	May 16	May 5
Dallas Pr & Light 7% pf	$1.75	Q	May 2	Apr. 16
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	May 2	Apr. 16
De Vilb Co 7% pf	17½c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Dominion Bridge	30c	Q	May 14	Apr. 30
Employers Casualty Co (Dallas, Texas)	25c	Q	May 2	Apr. 25
Harbizon-Walker Refractories 6%pf	$1.50	Q	July 20	July 6
Honolulu Gas Ltd	45c	..	Apr. 20	Apr. 12
Life Savers Corp	40c	Q	June 1	May 2
Managed Invest Inc	5c	Q	May 16	May 2
Natl Biscuit Co	40c	..	July 15	June 17
Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co	42c	..	Apr. 30	Apr. 20
Pittsburgh Suburban Sv Co $5.50 pf	$1.37½	Q	May 16	May 5
Riverside Cement Co $6 1 pf	$1.50	Q	May 2	Apr. 15
Security Insurance Co (New Haven)	35c	Q	May 2	Apr. 14
Servel Inc	25c	..	June 1	May 18
Sierra Pac Pow Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	May 2	Apr. 20
Wentworth Mfg Co cv pf	25c	Q	May 16	Apr. 30
West Va Pulp & P pf	$1.50	Q	May 16	May 2
Whitaker Paper Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 18

Underwood Elliott Fisher

NEW YORK (AP) — Underwood Elliott Fisher Co., manufacturers of office machinery and equipment, reported for the quarter ended March 31 consolidated net income of $857,440 after depreciation and federal income taxes, equal to 76 cents a share of capital stock. This compared with net income of $1,405,432, or $1.92 a share, in the like quarter last year.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	41	41	41	Apr 16
52	32	Acme Steel (2)	2	36	36	36	Apr 19
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	10	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
20⅜	14½	Adams-Millis (⅝e)	1	17½	17½	17½	Apr 14
23	16⅝	Addressor (1.40)	2	20	19	19	—1
2	1⅝	Advance Rumely	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
58¼	40¼	Air Reduction (1a)	8	45¼	44¾	45	+ ¼
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr 19
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	8	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅝	6½	Alleghany pf xw	1	8	8	8	Apr 18
17⅞	6½	Alleghany pf $30 ww	2	8	7½	7½	— ⅛
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Apr 14
17½	8	Alleghany pr pf	2	11	11	11	+ ½
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	4	16½	16	16	— ⅛
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	9	143	138½	141	—4
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (1)	2	9	9	9	Apr 12
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills	2	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ¾
9¾	4½	Allied Stores	21	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ¼
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	44½	44½	44½	— ½
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	36	41¾	40½	41½	— ½
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr 18
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2½	2¼	2½	Apr 16
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	10	10	10	Mar30
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	5	64	63	64	— ½
66	49	Am Ag Ch Del (1¼e)	2	54½	54½	54½	—1
15⅞	10	Am Bank Note (⅛e)	4	12½	11⅞	11¾	—1
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (⅛e)	7	31½	29½	30⅜	— ¾
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	8	85	82	83¼	—2¼
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	161½	161½	161½	Apr 19
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	7	18	17	18	
50	27	Am C & Fy pf (2½e)	1	35	35	35	Apr 19
17⅜	9½	Am Ch & Cable (½e)	24	12¼	11½	12¼	— ¼
100½	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
105½	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	100	99¼	100	Apr 19
8¼	4½	Am Colortype	2	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
13¾	9	Am Comi Alco	2	10¾	10¾	11⅛	— ⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug (¾e)	2	11	10⅞	10⅞	
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	1	3½	3½	3½	
6½	4	Am European	1	4	4	4	Mar29
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Pow	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	15½	15½	15½	Apr 18
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Apr 19
11½	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	3	7¼	7	7	— ⅜
12	9½	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	6	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅜
4⅝	2	Am Hide & Leather	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅜
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¾
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	36¾	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr 19
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	16¾	15½	15¾	Apr 16
7⅞	4½	Am International	1	6½	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
23½	12¾	Am Locomotive	7	17⅝	16¾	17⅜	+ ¾
74½	45	Am Locomot pf	1	53	53	53	Apr 18
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	2	13	12¾	13	
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
38¾	23	Am Metal (3g)	8	31½	30⅝	31½	— ½
105½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	105	105	105	Apr 18
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	12	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ⅛
40½	19	Am P & L $6pf (1¼k)	10	23½	22⅜	23½	— ¾
33	16¼	Am P&L$5pf (.93¾k)	4	21	20½	21	— ½
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S (.60)	59	12¼	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
22⅝	13½	Am Roll Mill	19	17¼	17	17½	— ⅛
78	68	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	4	70	67½	67½	— 2½
80½	77¾	Am Safety Razor (3)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	18	11⅞	11	11⅞	+ ⅜
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	2	17	17	17	
40½	26½	Best & Co (1.52½e)	2	34¾	34	34	Apr 18
65⅞	40	Beth Steel	129	48¾	47	48⅝	
16½	13	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Apr 19
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	4	89	88	88	—2
28	18	Bigelow-Sanf	2	21	21	21	—1
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	2	12½	12½	12½	—1
15½	10½	Blaw-Knox	4	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ¾
35½	20¼	Boeing Airplane	129	28¼	26⅜	28¼	+1½
30	15¾	Bohn Al & Brass	2	21	20½	20½	— ⅜
13⅞	9⅜	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅜
19⅝	15⅝	Borden Co (.70e)	15	16½	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
28½	16½	Borg-Warner	15	22¼	20½	21½	— ¾
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
23¼	14	Bower Roi Bear (½e)	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Apr 18
11⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	6	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
26½	12¾	Briggs Mfg	16	19	18¼	18⅝	
30½	20	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	3	24¾	24½	24½	
34	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	31½	31½	31½	Apr 14
2¾	1½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr 19
9¾	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	3	6	6	6	Apr 18
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	5	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	3	22	22	22	— ⅛
21½	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	1	13	13	13	+ ¼
41	34¼	Brown Shoe (3)	2	34½	34½	34½	Apr 11
10	5½	Br'awick-Balke	1	8	8	8	Apr 18
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	7	8	7¾	8	
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	13	4¾	4½	4⅝	— ¼
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	5	4¼	4	4	
20	13¼	Bullard Co (¼e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
32¼	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	3	21½	21¼	21¼	—1¼
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (.30e)	1	8	8	8	— ⅜
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mac(.30e)	5	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	— ¼
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2¼	2	2	Apr 18
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Apr 7
8⅝	5¾	Butler Bros (.60)	1	7	7	7	
22	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	Apr 19
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Z	2	3⅛	3½	3½	Apr 19
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	2	9	8⅝	8⅝	Apr 19
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (½e)	2	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
24½	15½	Calif Packing (1½a)	4	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅛
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	46½	46½	46½	Apr 12
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	23	1½	1½	1½	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hecla	14	7¾	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛
15¾	9⅝	Campbell Wyant (1)	5	11½	11	11⅜	— ⅛
19¾	12½	Can Dry G Ale	45	15¼	14½	15½	+ ⅜
8⅛	5	Canad Pacific	27	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
36	29	Cannon Mills (1e)	1	31	31	31	Apr 16
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	6	6	6	Apr 18
18	13	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	2	15½	15½	15½	Apr 18
2	1⅛	Carriers&Gen (.05e)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	10	74¾	72½	73⅝	—2½
55½	29⅝	Caterpil Tract (½e)	16	41½	39¼	41½	+ ½
103	100½	Caterp Tractor pf (5)	1	102	102	102	Apr 18
18⅝	9	Celanese Corp	15	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ¾
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	95	Jan 13
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅝
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	5	23½	23¼	23½	Apr 18
4½	2	Cent Foundry	6	3	3	3	
11	7	Cent RR NJ	2	8	8	8	Apr 19
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	2	5	5	5	Apr 19
5½	3¼	Century Rib M (.10e)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Apr 11
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pasco (2e)	5	34	33	33	—2
8⅝	4½	Certain-teed Prod	5	6½	6⅜	6½	
30½	18¾	Champ Pap & F	2	19½	19½	19½	— ½
12¼	7	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8	Apr 16
38½	23½	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	11	27	26¼	26½	— ⅜
89	80	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	80	80	80	Mar31
48½	27½	Ches Corp (3)	7	34	33½	34	Apr 16
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	4	⅝	½	½	Apr 11
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	3	2½	2½	2½	Apr 13
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	1	½	½	½	
4⅝	2	Chi & N West pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr 18
1¼	½	Chi Great West	2	½	½	½	Apr 19
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	3	3¼	3¾	3¼	Apr 18
14	8⅞	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ¾
1	½	Chi M St P & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr 19
1⅞	⅞	Chi M St P & P pf	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	5	10	9½	10	— ⅜
32½	22	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	23	23	23	Apr 1
1¼	⅝	Chi Rk Is & Pac	6	1	1	1	Apr 19
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr 12
2⅞	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (¼e)	2	8	8	8	Apr 6
16¾	12	Chicka Cot O (½e)	2	15	15	15	Apr 16
8½	3¼	Childs Co	6	4¼	4	4¼	Apr 19
63½	35⅝	Chrysler Corp	117	45½	43¼	45½	+ ¼
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel (.40e)	6	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	— ⅛
3¾	2¾	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	5	16½	16	16	Apr 19
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (⅛e)	1	18½	18½	18½	
42	32½	Climax Molyb (.30e)	13	41	39⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
15½	10½	Cluet Peabody (.40e)	·1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅜
125	105½	Coca-Cola (1½e)	1	130	130	130	—3
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	57	58	Mar28
11⅜	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
95½	80	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Apr 4
27⅞	13½	Collins & Aik (½e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	—1
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
22¼	13	ColumBr'eastA (.40e)	1	16¾	16⅝	16¾	—1
21¼	13	ColumBr'eastB (.40e)	1	17	17	17	Apr 18
9⅝	5½	Colum G & E	31	5⅝	5⅜	5½	
70	60	Col G & E pf A (6)	1	60	60	60	Apr 19
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	3	11¾	11½	11½	
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33	33	33	Apr 18
76	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	65	65	65	Apr 19
38¾	23	Coml Credit (4)	2	32	31¾	31¾	— ¼
95	84	Coml Cred pf (4½)	1	84	84	84	Mar28
44¾	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	9	35¼	34½	35¼	— ¾
99	90	Com In T cv pf (4¼)	3	95½	95½	95½	Apr 8
10	5⅞	Coml Solvents (.80)	8	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
2	1	Comwith & South	37	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
42¼	25	Com & Sou pf (1⅛k)	6	30	29¼	30	— ¼
27⅜	22½	Comwlth Edis (1¾)	7	23⅜	23¼	23¼	— ½
7½	3⅛	Conde Nast	1	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛
24½	15	Congoleum-N'n (¾e)	15	19½	18⅜	19¼	—1¼
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Mar29
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	71	17½	16¼	17¼	+ ⅛
96½	88⅞	Consol Cigar (⅝e)	1	89½	89	89	—1½
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
6⅛	4½	Consol Film pf (⅛k)	4	6	5¾	5¾	Apr 19
5¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	9	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	53	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
101⅛	98¾	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	6	98¾	98¾	98¾	Mar30
7½	2⅜	Consol R R Cuba pf	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
½	¼	Consol Textile	11	⅜	¼	¼	Apr 19
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	4	3½	3½	3½	Apr 19
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	10	10	10	Mar31
86½	78	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	78	7⅞	78	Apr 18
16¾	9½	ContainerCorp (1.20)	14	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
16½	8¾	Cont Bak A	8	13½	12	13½	+ ⅛
2⅜	1¼	Cont Bak B	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
85	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	77½	77	77½	Apr 12
48¾	36½	Cont Can (1e)	1	39	39	39	— ¾
110¾	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	109	109	109	Apr 18
27⅞	13½	Cont Diam Fib	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Apr 19
9⅝	6⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	26	25⅝	25½	— ½
32	21¼	Cont Motors	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1¾	1	Cont Oil Del (⅛e)	23	28	27½	28	
34⅜	21¼	Cont Steel	3	12	11¼	11¼	Apr 18
16½	10	Corn Products (3)	13	63¾	63¼	63¾	+ ¾
65½	53	Corn Products pf (7)	1	163	163	163	Apr 13
166¼	162	Coty Inc	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
4¾	2¾	Crane Co	15	27½	26¾	27½	+ ⅛
30	19	Crane Co cv pf (8)	1	93½	93½	93½	+ ½
98	85	Cream of Wh (1e)	2	24½	24	24	+ ⅜
25	21¾	Crosley Radio	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
10½	5¼	Crown Crk & S (½e)	4	28½	27¾	28½	+ ½
39½	32¼	Cro Crk pf xw (2¼)	1	31	31	31	
37	29	Cro Crk pf xw (2¼)	1	30	30	30	Apr 16
33¾	25½	Cro Zellerbach (½e)	8	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
12¼	7½	Crown Zellerbf (½e)	6	64	64	64	Apr 15
72½	58	Crucible Steel	16	26½	25⅞	26¼	— ⅛
44⅜	19¼	Crucible Stel pf (1¾k)	1	80	80	80	Apr 12
94½	70	Cuba Co	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1¼	½	Cuban-Am Sugar	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
5⅜	3	Cudahy Pack	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
18½	12¼	Curtis Publishing	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
7¾	4⅜	Curtis Pub pf (2k)	2	43	42¾	43	+ ⅜
50¼	39	Curtiss-Wright	238	5	4½	5	+ ⅜
5¼	3¼	Curtiss-Wr A	120	19¼	17¼	19½	+1¾
18¾	12⅜	Cutler-Hammer	9	19¼	19	19¼	Apr 19
24¼	13¼						
7	4½	Davega Stores (¾)	2	5½	5½	5½	Apr 19
15½	13¼	Davega Strs pf (1¼)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Apr 18
9½	6½	Davison Chem	8	8¼	8	8¼	Apr 18
25¼	17⅜	Deere & Co	60	20⅝	19¾	20⅝	+ ¼
25	19¾	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
15½	9	D'sel-Wem-Gil (.20e)	3	11	11	11	Apr 19
17⅞	7½	Del & Hudson	3	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ¼
8½	4	Del Lack & West	5	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
2½	1	Den & Rio G W pf	2	2	1⅞	2	Apr 9
108	76	Detroit Edison (3e)	3	90	90	90	—1
26⅜	20¾	DiamondMatch (½e)	2	24	23½	24	+ ¾
36½	31½	Dia Match pf (1½)	1	35	35	35	Apr 19
9¼	5	Diam T Motor (1)	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
16	11	Distil Corp-Sea (½e)	6	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
78	66	DistCorp-S pf ww (5)	1	68	68	68	Apr 18
17	14	Dixie-Vortex (1½)	1	15	15	15	Apr 19
22½	12	Doehl Die Cas (.20e)	4	15	14½	15	Apr 19
60¾	46¾	Doms Mines (2e)	21	54	52⅞	54	+1⅛
8¼	4⅞	Dominion Stores	1	6	6	6	Apr 5
46¼	31	Douglas Aircraft	169	43⅜	40¾	43⅜	+2⅝
113	97⅞	Dow Chem (1½e)	5	99½	99	99⅛	— ½
22	15	Dresser Mfg A (1½g)	1	17	17	17	Apr 12
19	8	Dunlap Corp	1	9	9	9	Apr 18
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	5	16½	16	16	Apr 19
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (⅛e)	1	18½	18½	18½	
42	32½	Climax Molyb (.30e)	13	41	39⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
15½	10½	Cluet Peabody (.40e)	·1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅜
125	105½	Coca-Cola (1½e)	1	130	130	130	—3
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	57	58	Mar28
11⅜	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
95½	80	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Apr 4
27⅞	13½	Collins & Aik (½e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	—1
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
22¼	13	ColumBr'eastA (.40e)	1	16¾	16⅝	16¾	—1

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Increased Buying Of Wool in Week; Market Steady

Weekly Wool Review

Inquiries for raw wool are coming in to Boston houses from topmakers and manufacturers. Buying is more general through the wool sections of the West and some fair trading develops in Boston and Philadelphia that is taken in wool circles to indicate that at least some factors are getting low on stocks. Prices are fairly steady, on the whole.

New clip wools are selling in the southwest but not in the volume of a year ago. Old wools, too, are moving now and again. Boston wool houses estimate upwards of 1,000,000 pounds sold in the West during the past week, much of which was at prices figured equivalent to 60@65c, clean, delivered Boston.

Some small lots of new clip quarterblood bright fleece wool, country graded, is selling through Boston wool houses around 25c in the grease, delivered East. Graded French combing length fine territory wools continue fairly firm around 63@66c, scoured.

Overseas markets are a bit irregular though fairly firm. The drought situation in Australia tends to strengthen prices. Withdrawals are fairly heavy at Melbourne. South American markets are offering sparingly at the moment, the Easter holidays retarding new business.

Imported wools, on spot in Boston, attract little attention among buyers. Apparel class wools are quiet.

Mohair is selling fairly well in the Southwest but attracts only slight interest in the Boston market. Speculators are credited by the Boston trade with doing most of the current buying. Growers in Texas are accepting around 25c for adult mohair.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported dealers, manufacturers and others had 109,330,000 pounds of apparel wool stocks on hand March 26, compared with 120,526,000 pounds a year ago.

Dealers had 63,574,000 pounds, including 55,092,000 pounds of domestic and 8,303,000 of foreign on hand and 179,000 pounds of foreign afloat.

Manufacturers and topmakers held 45,756,000 pounds, including 30,399,000 pounds of domestic, 13,804,000 pounds of foreign on hand and 1,553,000 pounds of foreign afloat.

Carpet wool stocks totaled 34,297,000 pounds, compared with 37,462,000 a year ago, and top and noil stocks 25,785,000 and 7,596,000 pounds, respectively, compared with 23,528,000 and 12,496,000 a year ago.

Business Personals

At the annual meeting of the Eliot Savings Bank, Roxbury, Mass., the following officers were elected; president, Frank D. Littlefield; vice-presidents, Alfred P. Emmons, Judge Albert F. Hayden; clerk, Fred N. Russell; trustees for three years, Anselm L. Bacon, William J. Fisher, Laurence K. Hawkins, John C. Redman, Edson B. Smith, Henry C. Stone; corporators, Frederick A. Cronin, Roger E. Mills.

Halle & Stieglitz, New York Stock Exchange members, have announced the removal of its Atlantic City office into quarters formerly occupied by Fahnestock & Co. at 1733 Boardwalk. Edward H. Curlette, Charles J. Curlette, and Harry R. Humphreys, formerly with Fahnestock & Co., have become associated with Halle & Stieglitz in their new office. Jesse A. Foltz, who has been manager of the Halle & Stieglitz office for many years, will head the new office.

Samuel F. Pryor Jr. has been appointed assistant to the president of the American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company, William B. Given, Jr., president, announced. Mr. Pryor had been vice-president of the Southern Wheel division of the company since 1930.

Frederick H. Ecker, chairman of the board of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., will give up his salary of $150,000 next year, but will continue to serve the company as before. Mr. Ecker inaugurated the Metropolitan Life pension retirement plan, under which employees are retired automatically at age of 65, but in special cases may be continued year by year on a special vote of the directors.

Number of Feed Cattle In Corn Belt Area Gains

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has estimated that the number of cattle on feed in the 11 corn belt states April 1, was about 200,000 head, or 20 per cent larger than a year ago.

The largest percentage of increase was reported for South Dakota, Nebraska, Illinois and Iowa. Kansas was the only state, the bureau said, where no expansion in feeding has been made since the 1934 drought reduced such operations.

The bureau said reports from a large number of corn belt feeders indicate that marketings during the April-June period may be relatively small because the drop in cattle prices in recent months.

The increase in cattle on feed by states was estimated as follows:

Ohio 2 per cent; Indiana, 12; Illinois, 28; Wisconsin, 15; Minnesota, 5; Iowa, 25; Missouri, 15; South Dakota, 75; and Nebraska, 35. No change was reported for Michigan. A 10 per cent decline was estimated for Kansas.

George Putnam Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The George Putnam Fund of Boston, recently organized to carry on a "balanced" investment program, reports a liquidating value of $12.11 a share on 29,660 shares outstanding on March 31, 1938 compared with $14.37 a share on 15,274 shares outstanding at the close of 1937. From March 31 to April 11, the quarterly report of the Trustees to beneficiaries notes that liquidating value increased to $13.25 a share.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3⅜s '43-46 June	106	10	10
1	3⅜s '43-41 Mch	107.23	107.23	107.23
15	3¼s '45-43	108.29	108.29	108.29
2	3¼s '46-44	108.24	108.23	108.23
12	4s '54-44	113.15	113.15	113.15
95	2¾s '47-45	105.10	105.8	105.10
46	2½s '48	104.31	104.19	104.30
1	3¾s '56-46	111.25	111.25	111.25
1	3½s '49-46	107.9	107.9	107.9
185	4¼s '52-47	117.20	117.20	117.20
30	2¾s '51-48	102.8	102.6	102.6
30	2½s '48	102.16	102.16	102.16
20	3½s '52-49	107	107	107
8	2½s '53-49	100.23	100.22	100.23
10	2¾s '54-51	102.5	102.3	102.3
5	3s '55-51	103.1	103	103.1
10	2½s '60-55	101.3	103.1	103.3
2	2¾s '59-56	101.38	101.38	101.38

Federal Farm Mortgage

6	3s '49-44	104.21	104.18	104.18

Home Owners' Loan

18	2¾s '49-39	102.19	102.18	102.19
13	3s '52-44	104.32	104.31	104.31

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
7	Alleghany 5s '44	58¼	58	58
1	Alleghany 5s '49	49	49	49
25	Allis Chalm 4s '52	103¼	103	103
38	Am&For P 5s 2030	47½	46⅝	46⅝
8	Am T&T 5½s '43	113	113	113
15	Am T&T 3¼s '66	101¼	101	101⅛
20	Am T&T 3¼s '61	101⅛	101⅛	101¼
1	Am Tr Pdr cv '50	100	100	100
1	Ann Arbor 4s '95	27	27	27
4	Arm Del 4s '57	92¼	92½	92¼
2	Arm Del 4s '55	92¼	92½	92¼
26	ATSF 4s '95	100	99¾	99¾
25	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	81¾	80¼	80¼
14	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	94¼	93⅝	93⅝
2	AT&SFRykM 4s '65	95½	95½	95½
1	ACL cit 4s '52	56	56	56
2	A C Line 5s '45	69	69	69
3	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	14⅝	14½	14½
5	Auburn Auto 4¾s '39	15	15	15
9	B&O rfg 6s '95	80¾	79¾	79¾
13	B&O 1st 5s '48	40⅞	40	40¼
20	B&O rfg 5s '95	19	18½	18⅝
3	B&O 5s '96 F	19	18¼	18⅜
3	B&O 5s 2000 D	19	18¼	18¼
32	B&O cv 4½s '60	18	15⅜	15
23	B&O 4s '48	40	39¼	39¼
	B&O4sPLE&WV '41	36½	36½	36½
3	B&O 5s S W '50	31	31	31
30	B&O 5s T C '50	38	39½	39½
1	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118½	118¼	118¼
2	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
12	Beth Stl 3½s '52	86	85⅞	85⅞
4	Boston & Me 5s '67	31⅜	30½	30½
3	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	103½	103½	103½
5	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	41¾	41¾	41¾
1	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	98⅜	98½	98½
7	Bklyn U Gas 5s '45	102	101⅞	102
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	79	79	79
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119¾	119¾	119¾
1	Can Nor 6½s '46	123¼	123¼	123¼
10	Can Pac 4½s '46	96⅛	96	96
12	Can Pac 4½s '60	90⅝	90¼	90¼
3	Can Pac 4s perp	78¾	78⅝	78¾
12	Caro C&O 6s '52	98½	98	98½
1	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	66½	66½	66½
1	Cen Ga 1st 5s '45	35	35	35
1	Cen Pac 5s '60	43¾	43	43
9	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	69	68½	68½
3	Cent Mad 5½s 5½s '48	62¾	62¾	62¾
5	ChampionPaP4¾s8 '50	97½	97½	97½
7	C&Ohio cn 5s '39	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5	C&O 4½s '92	112¾	113	112
14	C&O 3½s '96D	91¼	90½	90½
6	C&O rfg 5s '71A	92	92	92
2	CB&Q gen 4s '58	93¼	93¼	93¼
5	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100¼	100	100
26	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	95⅜	95	95
2	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	10½	10½	10½
3	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	10½	10½	10½
2	Chi Erie 5s '82	63	63	63
6	Chic Gt West 4s '59	16¾	16½	16¾
10	Chi I & L 5s '66	4½	4½	4½
3	Chi I & L 4s '47	10¼	10¼	10¼
39	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8¾	8	8⅛
31	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	27⅛	27	27⅛
13	CM&SP 4¾s '89	21¼	21¼	21¼
1	CM&SP 4½s '89E	21	21	21
13	Chi&NW ov 4¾s '49	5	4¾	5
2	Chi&NW 4s '87	14¼	14¼	14¼
10	CRI&P 4½s '52 A	7	7	7
10	CRI&P rfg 5s '34 ct	4½	4½	4½
2	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
2	Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	106	106	106
30	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	102¼	101⅞	102⅛
1	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	98½	98½	98½
21	Ch&W Ind 4s '52	81½	80⅞	81¼
10	Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
11	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	103⅛	103	103⅛
6	CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	108½	108½	108½
5	CCC&StL 4½s8 '77	49¼	49½	49⅝
2	Clev Un Term 5½s '72	82¼	82¼	82¼
1	Clev UnTerm 5s '73	79¾	79¾	79¾
16	ClevUnTerm 4½s8 '77 C	72⅜	71¾	71¾
2	Colo&So 4½s '80	33½	32½	32½
6	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	87½	87	87
3	Colmbia G 5s 1961	86⅝	86½	86⅝
7	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97½	97¼	97½
2	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100½	100⅜	100⅜
12	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107	106¾	107
1	Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	105½	105½	105½
70	Con Edis 3¼s '46	101⅜	101	101¼
5	Con Edis 3½s '56	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
12	Con GasNY 4½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
10	Con Oil 3½s '51	88¼	88	88¼
3	Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2	Consum Pow 3½s '67	103	102⅜	103
10	Container Cor 6s '46	103	101¾	101¾
5	Crane Co 3½s '51	101¾	101⅜	101¾
6	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	34¾	34¾	34¾
39	Cuba R R 5s '52	39	39	39
13	Del&Hud 1½s '43	32	32	32
1	Del P & L 4½s '69	107¼	107¼	107¼
10	D G & E 5s '51	108	108	108
1	D & R G 4s2'36	10½	10½	10½
3	D & R G West 5s '55	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
3	D & R G West 5s '78	7¼	7¼	7¼
3	Det Ed 4½s '61	112	112	112
15	Det Ed 4s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
4	El PasoNatGas4½s'51	103½	103½	103½
3	Erie rfg 5s '67	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
8	Erie rfg 5s '75	11¼	11	11
2	Erie 1st 4s '96	35	35	35
4	Erie gen lien 4s '96	17	16½	16½
2	Erie cv 4s '53 B	14¾	14¾	14¾
3	Fairbks Morse 4s '56	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	5	5	5
1	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	103½	103½	103½
7	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	41¾	41¾	41¾
8	Goodrich 4½s '56	93¼	93¼	93¼
12	Goodrich 6s '45	91	90	91
11	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104½	104	104
6	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	72¼	71¾	72¼
35	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	80	97½	97½
17	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	80	79¾	79¾
2	Harlem Riv&Pr 4s '54	64	64	64
6	Hous Oil Tex 5½s8 '40	100	99¾	100
2	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	42½	42¼	42½
9	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛
10	Ill Cen 4s '53	35½	35½	35½
3	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	35¾	35⅝	35¾
10	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	30	28½	28½
11	IC&CStL&NO 5s '63 A	36⅝	35	35
4	IC&CStL&NO 4½s '63	33	33	33
4	Interb R Tr 7s '32	48¼	48¼	48¼
12	Interb RTr rfg 5s '56	50⅝	45¾	45¾
11	Interlake Iron 4s '47	77	76	76
2	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	3½	3¼	3¼
14	Int Hydro El 6s '44	61½	61	61
5	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	41¾	41¾	41¾
25	Int Paper 6s '55	70	69½	69½
14	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	83½	83	83½
11	Int T&T 4½s '52	52	51¾	51¾
34	Int T&T 5s '55	55¼	55	55
3	Iwoa Cen rfg 4s '51	2	2	2
1	JonesLaughSt4½s '61	95¼	95¼	95¼
5	KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	23	22	22
13	KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	19¾	19½	19½
17	K C South 5s '50	64¾	64½	64¾
1	K C South 3s '50	62¼	62¼	62¼
17	K C Term 4s '60	104¼	104¼	104¼
6	Koppers Co 4s '51	101½	101½	101½
6	Kresge Found 3⅜s '47	87¼	87¼	87¼
1	Lac Gas ½5s '60 D	53	53	53
2	Leh Val 4½s 2003	18½	18½	18½
17	Leh Val 4s 2003	17	17	17
3	Liquid Carb 4s '47	105¼	105¼	105¼
51	Loews 3½s '46	97⅜	96½	97⅜
6	Lorillard Co 7s '44	127½	127½	127½
2	Lorillard Co 5s '51	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
2	Lou&N 5s 2003 H	84	83¾	83¾
2	Lou&N 4½s 2003	79¾	79¾	79¾
27	Louis & N un 4s '40	100	100	100
2	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	76	76	76
26	Lou&NatKn&C 4s '55	104	104	104
5	Manat Sug 4s '57	25¾	25¾	25¾
7	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	96	96	96
5	Met Ed 4½s '68	104½	104½	104½
2	Midland RRNJ 5s '40	16	16	16
21	MilElRy&I 5s '61B	100¼	100	100¼
3	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	10¼	10	10
4	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	32½	32	32
1	M-K-Tex 4½s '70	28	28	28
2	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	51½	51½	51½
1	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	31	31	31
4	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	17¼	17¼	17¼
1	Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	18½	18½	18½
5	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17	17	17
5	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	15	15	15
48	Mo ac gen 4s '75	5¾	5¼	5¾
4	MonWPaPubSv4½s80	100⅞	100½	100½
1	MonWa Pub Sv6s '65	85	85	85
3	Mont Pow 3¾s2'66	88¾	88½	88¾
1	Montreal Tr 5s '41	98½	98½	98½
4	Boston & Me 5s '67	31⅜	30½	30½
5	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	103½	103½	103½
5	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	41¾	41¾	41¾
1	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	98⅜	98½	98½
7	Bklyn U Gas 5s '45	102	101⅞	102
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	79	79	79
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119¾	119¾	119¾
1	Can Nor 6½s '46	123¼	123¼	123¼
10	Can Pac 4½s '46	96⅛	96	96
12	Can Pac 4½s '60	90⅝	90¼	90¼
3	Can Pac 4s perp	78¾	78⅝	78¾
12	Caro C&O 6s '52	98½	98	98½
1	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	66½	66½	66½
1	Cen Ga 1st 5s '45	35	35	35
1	Cen Pac 5s '60	43¾	43	43
9	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	69	68½	68½
3	Cent Mad 5½s 5½s '48	62¾	62¾	62¾
5	ChampionPaP4¾s8 '50	97½	97½	97½
7	C&Ohio cn 5s '39	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5	C&O 4½s '92	112¾	113	112
14	C&O 3½s '96D	91¼	90½	90½
6	C&O rfg 5s '71A	92	92	92
2	CB&Q gen 4s '58	93¼	93¼	93¼
5	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100¼	100	100
26	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	95⅜	95	95
2	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	10½	10½	10½
3	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	10½	10½	10½
2	Chi Erie 5s '82	63	63	63
6	Chic Gt West 4s '59	16¾	16½	16¾
10	Chi I & L 5s '66	4½	4½	4½
3	Chi I & L 4s '47	10¼	10¼	10¼
39	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8¾	8	8⅛
31	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	27⅛	27	27⅛
13	CM&SP 4¾s '89	21¼	21¼	21¼
1	CM&SP 4½s '89E	21	21	21
13	Chi&NW ov 4¾s '49	5	4¾	5
2	Chi&NW 4s '87	14¼	14¼	14¼
10	CRI&P 4½s '52 A	7	7	7
10	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	4½	4½	4½
2	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
2	Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	106	106	106
30	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	102¼	101⅞	102⅛
1	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	98½	98½	98½
21	Ch&W Ind 4s '52	81½	80⅞	81¼
10	Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
11	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	103⅛	103	103⅛
6	CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	108½	108½	108½
5	CCC&StL 4½s8 '77	49¼	49½	49⅝
2	Clev Un Term 5½s '72	82¼	82¼	82¼
1	Clev UnTerm 5s '73	79¾	79¾	79¾
16	ClevUnTerm 4½s8 '77 C	72⅜	71¾	71¾
2	Colo&So 4½s '80	33½	32½	32½
6	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	87½	87	87
3	Colmbia G 5s 1961	86⅝	86½	86⅝
7	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97½	97¼	97½
2	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100½	100⅜	100⅜
12	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107	106¾	107
1	Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	105½	105½	105½
70	Con Edis 3¼s '46	101⅜	101	101¼
5	Con Edis 3½s '56	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
12	Con GasNY 4½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
10	Con Oil 3½s '51	88¼	88	88¼
3	Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2	Consum Pow 3½s '67	103	102⅜	103
10	Container Cor 6s '46	103	101¾	101¾
5	Crane Co 3½s '51	101¾	101⅜	101¾
6	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	34¾	34¾	34¾
39	Cuba R R 5s '52	39	39	39
13	Del&Hud 1½s '43	32	32	32
1	Del P & L 4½s '69	107¼	107¼	107¼
10	D G & E 5s '51	108	108	108
1	D & R G 4s2'36	10½	10½	10½
3	D & R G West 5s '55	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
3	D & R G West 5s '78	7¼	7¼	7¼
3	Det Ed 4½s '61	112	112	112
15	Det Ed 4s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
4	El PasoNatGas4½s'51	103½	103½	103½
3	Erie rfg 5s '67	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
8	Erie rfg 5s '75	11¼	11	11
2	Erie 1st 4s '96	35	35	35
4	Erie gen lien 4s '96	17	16½	16½
2	Erie cv 4s '53 B	14¾	14¾	14¾
3	Fairbks Morse 4s '56	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	5	5	5
1	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	103½	103½	103½
7	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	41¾	41¾	41¾
8	Goodrich 4½s '56	93¼	93¼	93¼
12	Goodrich 6s '45	91	90	91
11	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104½	104	104
6	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	72¼	71¾	72¼
35	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	80	97½	97½
17	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	80	79¾	79¾
2	Harlem Riv&Pr 4s '54	64	64	64
6	Hous Oil Tex 5½s8 '40	100	99¾	100
2	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	42½	42¼	42½
9	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛
10	Ill Cen 4s '53	35½	35½	35½
3	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	35¾	35⅝	35¾
10	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	30	28½	28½
11	IC&CStL&NO 5s '63 A	36⅝	35	35
4	IC&CStL&NO 4½s '63	33	33	33
4	Interb R Tr 7s '32	48¼	48¼	48¼
12	Interb RTr rfg 5s '56	50⅝	45¾	45¾
11	Interlake Iron 4s '47	77	76	76
2	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	3½	3¼	3¼
14	Int Hydro El 6s '44	61½	61	61
5	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	41¾	41¾	41¾
25	Int Paper 6s '55	70	69½	69½
14	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	83½	83	83½
11	Int T&T 4½s '52	52	51¾	51¾
34	Int T&T 5s '55	55¼	55	55
3	Iwoa Cen rfg 4s '51	2	2	2
1	JonesLaughSt4½s '61	95¼	95¼	95¼
5	KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	23	22	22
13	KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	19¾	19½	19½
17	K C South 5s '50	64¾	64½	64¾
1	K C South 3s '50	62¼	62¼	62¼
17	K C Term 4s '60	104¼	104¼	104¼
6	Koppers Co 4s '51	101½	101½	101½
6	Kresge Found 3⅜s '47	87¼	87¼	87¼
1	Lac Gas ½5s '60 D	53	53	53
2	Leh Val 4½s 2003	18½	18½	18½
17	Leh Val 4s 2003	17	17	17
3	Liquid Carb 4s '47	105¼	105¼	105¼
51	Loews 3½s '46	97⅜	96½	97⅜
6	Lorillard Co 7s '44	127½	127½	127½
2	Lorillard Co 5s '51	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
2	Lou&N 5s 2003 H	84	83¾	83¾
2	Lou&N 4½s 2003	79¾	79¾	79¾
27	Louis & N un 4s '40	100	100	100
2	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	76	76	76
26	Lou&NatKn&C 4s '55	104	104	104
5	Manat Sug 4s '57	25¾	25¾	25¾
7	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	96	96	96
5	Met Ed 4½s '68	104½	104½	104½
2	Midland RRNJ 5s '40	16	16	16
21	MilElRy&I 5s '61B	100¼	100	100¼
3	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	10¼	10	10
4	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	32½	32	32
1	M-K-Tex 4½s '70	28	28	28
2	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	51½	51½	51½
1	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	31	31	31
4	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	17¼	17¼	17¼
1	Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	18½	18½	18½
5	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17	17	17
5	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	15	15	15
48	Mo ac gen 4s '75	5¾	5¼	5¾
4	MonWPaPubSv4½s80	100⅞	100½	100½
1	MonWa Pub Sv6s '65	85	85	85
3	Mont Pow 3¾s2'66	88¾	88½	88¾
1	Montreal Tr 5s '41	98½	98½	98½
1	Mor & Essex 5s '55	43¼	43½	43½
3	MorsRessex3½s3000	56	56	56
22	Nat Dairy 3¾s '81ww	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
1	NtRRMex4½s'26asd	2½	2½	2½
5	Natl Steel 4s '65	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2	N Eng T&T 4½s'61B	121½	121½	121½
1	N Y 3d Nor 5s '52	40	40	40
2	N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	92½	92½	92½
3	NOPubSv 5s '55B	92	92	92
3	N Orl Term 4s '53	49	48¾	48¾
10	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	25½	25	25
10	NO Tex&Mex 5s '45	25½	25½	25½
10	NO Tex&Mex 5s '50C	25	25	25
16	NYC rfg 5s 2013	46½	45½	45¾
12	NYC 4½s 2013 A	42	40¾	40¾
5	NYC cn 4s '98	57	56¾	56¾
1	NYC 3½s '52	53¾	53¾	53¾
9	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	41	40¾	40¾
3	NYC&HR 3½s '97	78	78	78
1	NY Chi & StL 6s '38	40	40	40
39	NYChC&StL 5½s '74A

Local Classified Advertising

(Continued)

HOUSES FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL NEWFOUND LAKE

FOR SALE—Bridgewater, N. H., house and garage, furnace, two baths; artesian well; 16 acres of land; glorious view, beautiful gardens; must sell quickly. Room 925, 100 Boylston St., Boston.

HARBOR side of Winthrop, Mass., 8-room house sun room, oil heat, residential American neighborhood; private beach; view unsurpassed; 2 min. from train. Ocean 0012.

WINTHROP, ME.—14-room house with modern improvements, on main road, near Lake Maranacook; beautiful shade trees, 100 acres; ideal for tourist or summer home. For information write MRS. J. HOLMES, 10 Essex Ave., Swampscott, Mass.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS — SILVER — JEWELRY
Reasonable Prices, Personal Attention.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West St., Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

FINE Watch Repairing; Mainsprings, $1.00
Buyers of Diamonds, Old Gold
MURRAY KAPLAN
Room 403, 333 Washington St., Boston

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES, INNERSPRINGS, box springs made over, rebuilt; quilts re-covered, slip covers, upholstering. Phone, write estimate. Harlem 7-8090. Beekman's Mattress Service, 120 E. 116th St., N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

RETURN load of household goods wanted from Florida, other Southern points for New England or points en route. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. TAlbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, 551 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C., private waiting room; well furnished, sunshine. Write Box D-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PRACTITIONER'S office daily after 4 P. M., Saturdays after 1 P. M. Piske Bldg., N. Y. C. Write Box W-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PRACTITIONER'S office available part time; business location in Boston. Box S-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PIANOS

CUSTOMER has commissioned us to dispose of her beautiful Steinway grand piano at once; always given best of care; we also have 100 good used pianos, all styles, at $10 to $485; come in; no obligations. BOYLSTON PIANO CO., 423 Boylston St., Boston; COM. 5666

PRINTING

Printing, Church, business, practitioners personal work, all kinds; low prices; good service. Call Ptg. Co., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

DOUGLAS MANOR, LONG ISLAND

WELL GROUNDED
AND
EXTREMELY REASONABLE

is this masterly-constructed home overlooking picturesque Douglaston Bay, at 19 Knollwood Drive. Substantially built on a 100 x 175 corner, landscaped with gigantic and ancient trees, a gorgeous lawn, handsome hedges and shrubbery. Ten rooms, three baths, modern oil heating plant, two glass-enclosed sitting rooms, two-car garage, brick, cement and stucco construction. Beach club, excellent schools and transportation.

Owner will sell or rent at attractive price and terms.

M. E. BAKER, 44-31 Douglaston Parkway
Douglaston, L. I.

150 ACRES, ideal for summer camp, skiing, hotel or sanatorium; grand view over second largest lake in New Hampshire; 3 live crystal springs; about 10-15 acres almost level for gardens, games, etc.; about 20 rods by 4 rods white quartz and mica; estimated 2,000,000 ft. spruce, pine, oak, white and yellow birch and maple; out of traffic noise, yet 10 min. to trunk bus, mail, R. R. and boats; modern cottage on lot approximately 100x50 ft. on lake shore could be bought with large lot. Box 31, Beebe River, N. H.

ALBANY, N. Y., 9 Belvedere Ave.—Ten-room house, $17,000; also for rent, four-room apt., corner Main and Western, $65. Write or telephone John Lindheimer, 944 Myrtle Ave. Tel. 2-4074

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

ARLINGTON HTS., MASS. — Single homes $5600 and up; insurance of all kinds. GUY EDWARDS, 49 Park Ave. ARL. 4299.

BEVERLY FARMS, MASS.—For sale, modern 2-story house, 8 rooms, bath; large attic; 15,000 ft. land, fruit trees, shrubs, flowers. For information apply HAROLD BENNETT 229 Greenwood Avenue.

FOR SALE in desirable locality in Maine; farm and other properties; good roads; within short drive of beaches, mountains. Box L-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FREEPORT, N. Y., 251 W. Lena Ave.—California bungalow; beautiful location; 75x135; 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; $8500; reasonable offer accepted.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1504
555 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

MARSHFIELD, MASS.
Homes and Cottages
WHITEHEAD Tel. 550

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, apartments and houses, furnished, unfurnished. 541 West 113th St., New York City. Univ. 4-4717.

ATLANITC CITY, N. J.—Cozy rooms, quiet rest and study; near church; $1.50 daily; special weekly rates. TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

AVAILABLE for gentleman in private home in Long Island, N. Y., amid rural surroundings; near subway, train and World's Fair grounds; reasonable. Phone Flushing 9-5006. (N. Y.).

BOSTON 174 St. Botolph St.—Pleasant, outside, homelike rooms, 2 blocks from The Mother Church; reasonable rates. COM. 8823.

BOSTON, BACK BAY—Furnished rooms, double or single, reasonable rates, 181 Bay State Rd., Charles River side. Ken. 6277.

BOSTON, 290 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 4—Elevator, comfortable double room (or single) with bath. CIRcle 9267.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Stratton Inn., 1754 Beacon St., opp. Beaconsfield Hotel—Choice rooms, meals optional. LON. 8737.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Front room in a private family; conveniently located for a business man. 165 Davis Ave.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Quiet room with porch and private bath, for rest and study. 41 Park St.; Longwood 9504.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Sunny room for a woman in an apartment house conveniently located; privileges. Tel. TRO. 6607.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Large, comfortably furnished room and bath; desirable location; overlooking Jamaica Pond; private family JAM. 1627-M.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient; 5, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 9 W. 68th St.—Attractively furnished, refined surroundings; park view; adjacent church; elevator. Tel. TRafalgar 7-1775, mornings.

N. Y. C., 357 W. 55th (Apt. 6H)—Large sunny room in new apartment; suitable one or two women; convenient all transportation.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates. Newly renovated

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Rambler Rose (formerly on G St.), now 2111 19th St. N. W., near carline, buses; same management; sunny rooms, porches; garage. DUpont 0840.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1753 Columbia Rd. N. W., apt. 5—Attractive double; single room; private family; meals optional; reasonable. Col. 5807-J

SUMMER HOMES

LAKE WINNISQUAM, N. H.
FOR SALE or rent, attractively and completely furnished cottage on shore of lake. Discriminating neighborhood. Running water, electric lights, fireplace, screened porches, lavatory, good bathing, boat. 35 Granite Street, Cambridge. Call Kirkland 2313.

SUMMER HOMES WANTED

WANTED to rent for summer months, attractive furnished house, real country, near water, within 50 miles of New York; family of four adults; moderate rental. Write Box L-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ART instruction, $1 per hour; portraits, flowers, landscapes, painted to order; reasonable. FRANCES ANDRE, 68 East 94th St., N. Y. C.

MAY FESTIVAL AND DANCE—10-piece dance orchestra; benefit of scholarship fund; May 24th, 8:30 P. M., A. W. A. Ballroom; tickets $1.10; by ROBERT MALONE CHORAL SOCIETY, 1106 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C.

Voice Freedom, Singing, Speaking
ALICE E. LAWRENCE
New address, 170 W. 73rd, N. Y. C.
Endicott 2-7910

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trip to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. SOMerset 0678-0034-W. 11 Dane St., Somerville, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MAN and wife; first class cook and butler; good references; suburbs of Boston or the Cape. BOOKER, 35 Holyoke St., Boston. COM 0931.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BOOKKEEPER-Accountant, 12 years' business experience; also knowledge of general office work, including typing and business machines. Write Box P-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

RESIDENT New York City, educated and trained in architecture in England, twelve years varied experience this country; appreciate opportunity to be of service any capacity or suitable commercial field; would travel. Write Box M-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CATERING manager, years of experience and finest reference; for hotel, tea room, club; locality optional. Write Box X-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COMPANION-Secretary, experienced, highly recommended; charge elderly person, nursing, manage home; travel; available May 1st. Write Box P-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CULTURED refined companion-housekeeper, best references; locality optional. Write Box X-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER or companion to semi-invalid, good cook, capable taking charge, experienced, American Protestant. Box S-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GOOD cook (Finnish) wishes position; salary $80; references. Write Box H-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER or companion; unencumbered; can take charge of motherless home. Box 87, 1293 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Show room model coats 16, refined; also retail dress selling experience. Write Box G-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATION wanted by middle aged woman in private estate or institution; competent superintendent, housekeeper, bookkeeper, cashier; best references. Write Box 27, care of The Christian Science Monitor, 1293 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

STENOGRAPHER recent graduate secretarial school, familiar all types office work, switchboard, capable of taking fast dictation. Write Box S-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER with 6 years diversified experience desires position. Write Box M-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH!
J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

BLATT'S
Fine Foods Shop
for Lagging Appetites

A visit to Blatt's Fine Foods Shop will sharpen jaded appetites. Here you will find a tempting array of fine foods from every corner of the world. A Culinary Expert will gladly tell Hostesses how to make foods appealing to the eye as well as to the appetite.
Mezzanine
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at So. Carolina

KENTS
Dining Room, Illinois and Pacific Ave.
Delicious food, delightful surroundings, reasonable prices.
Other Kent Restaurants
1214 and 2124 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City
Established 1903

ELDREDGE STORAGE
COLD STORAGE
For Furs and Winter Garments
Local and Long Distance Moving
3526 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
(SINCE 1886)

CHATHAM

Chatham Market, Inc.
BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
Choice Meats and Groceries
Free Delivery Chat. 4-0600

CRANFORD

REEL-STRONG
COAL CO., INC.
JAMES A. STRONG, Pres.
COAL—OIL—COKE
Corner Union and North Avenue
Cranford, N. J. Tel. CR. 6-0900

EAST ORANGE

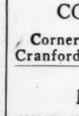
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 4-4571
9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Individual Millinery
Silver
HATS
Ready Made and to Order
11 NORTH HARRISON STREET

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
EAST ORANGE CAB CO.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or 5-9000

Chas. T. Honnecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

For Custom-Built Upholstery
Furniture Repairing
Slip Covers and Drapes Made to Order
Consult
PHILIP SCHMIDT
Acme-Central Upholstery Co.
405 Main Street Or. 5-3270



Enter the Spring
FASHION PARADE
WITH A
CRISP NEW FROCK
from
ANNA KAMPMEYER'S
1 NORTH ARLINGTON AVE.

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

SCHAFFER'S
12-14 Palisade Avenue, Englewood, N. J.
Guaranteed Furniture, Floor Covering, Bedding, Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washing Machines, Oil Burners.
Deferred Payments Arranged
ENGLEWOOD 3-7700 (H. L. Schaffer)

HACKENSACK

LAW
INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

H. WESTERVELT
Shoes for Men, Women, Children
244 Main Street, Hackensack

Model Specialty Shop
Lingerie and Foundation Garments
Main and Salem Sts. Hack. 2-3732

STENCHENERS
Footwear Fitting Specialists
for
Men, Women, and Children
188 MAIN STREET, HACKENSACK
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic — 96 Main Street, Paterson

HOBOKEN

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes — *Moderately Priced*
Men's Apparel Since 1888
222 WASHINGTON ST.

JERSEY CITY

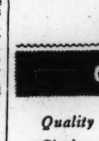
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bergen 3-3943-J daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARY ROBINSON
BEAUTY SALON
(Henry Inc.)
Assisted by competent operators.
Permanent Waves, $5.00 to $7.50
We welcome your patronage
26 Journal Square, Labor Building
Tel. Jr. Sq. 2-4760 Room 208

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

Enna Jetticks
Sold Exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co. $5 to $6
342 CENTRAL AVE.



CENTRAL
JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES
CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATER

FORD CARS SINCE 1919
with Bennetteed Service
Boulevard Motor Corp.
RUEBEN BENNETT, Pres.
2392 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Del. 3-3400

MAPLEWOOD

RUG CLEANING
SPECIALISTS
Expert Cleaning, Repairing, Altering, Mothproofing, Storage
Stewart and Van Duyne
Newark, N. J. Bigelow 3-5040

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-280
10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New Jersey Lawn Seed
MIXTURES AND FERTILIZERS
as Recommended by the State Agriculture Experiment Station
We Guarantee Highest Analysis
H. E. SCHANZ CO.
"THE HARDWARE STORE"
Everything for the Garden
340 Bloomfield Ave., Caldwell, N. J.
Phone Cald. 6-1600, 6-1601

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done
. . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

C. Johnson & Co.
INCORPORATED
Awnings, Shades and Venetian Blinds
Tel. Mont. 26208 9 Midland Ave.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

J. BROWN, *Furrier*
FUR STORAGE
Restyling and Repairing
AT SUMMER PRICES
467 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

"The Music Center of New Jersey"
GRIFFITHS
is the Home of
WORLD-FAMOUS
PIANOS
STEINWAY — CHICKERING
KIMBALL — MUSETTE
AMPICO — MINIPIANO
GULBRANSEN — DUO-ART
HAMMOND ORGAN
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
Steinway Representatives
605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
236 Market Street, Paterson, N. J.
238 W. Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.
366 N. Washington Ave., Scranton, Pa.

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Austin's
MILLINERY
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Irvington, N. J. Orange, N. J.

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SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Complete Line of Birds Eye Frosted Foods
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Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
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TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

MORECRAFT COAL CO.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
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Cars Eat for it!
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Home Made Candies and Ice Cream
Favors and Novelties for All Occasions
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SPRUCE UP YOUR HOME
with New Electrical Fixtures and Appliances
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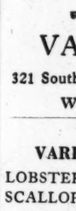

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An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
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FOR ALL OCCASIONS
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Quality Service
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Full Line of Dairy Products
Quality and Service
Our Motto
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ARTISTIC DECORATIONS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
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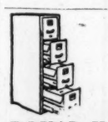
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices



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Furniture
Typewriters and Stationery
All Quality Merchandise
ROYAL H. ECKERT, Inc.
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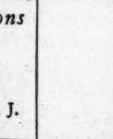
Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

When You Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

ALLENTOWN (Continued)



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JEWELER
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625 Hamilton Street
Allentown, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

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Steinway—Kimball
Chickering—Musette
Complete Tuning and Service Department
451 MAIN ST.,
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

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SMART TAILORING
Suits and Topcoats for Men or Women —$29.75 up. Cleaning, Repairing, Altering, Invisible Mending, Fur Coats cleaned, glazed, relined and stored. Free delivery. Phone Chester 25412
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610 WELSH ST., CHESTER

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Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

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BREAKFAST — LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES — COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Pa.
Quaker Lace Curtains and Armstrong's Linoleums

HARRISBURG

Those busy Spring shopping days are here again when everyone feels the urge to replenish and keep pace with "Mother Earth" in all her grandeur. *May I suggest a snack,* on one of these days at
THE GORGAS STORE
Famous for Good Sodas
16 N. 3rd St., Uptown 1212 N. 3rd St.

I. L. DAUGHERTY
Second at State Street
Carries a Full Line of
HONOR BRAND
Frosted Fruits and Vegetables
The Store for Quality Food
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6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration

HAROLDS
CLEANERS and DYERS
May We Serve You?
214 N. 2nd St. 3407 Derry St.
Phone 5232

70 Kinds of Cheese
Imported, Domestic
An unusual variety of crackers, pretzels, rye bread, Swedish bread.
Ference's Cheese Shoppe
Ten Ten North Third Street

SPRING IS HERE!
May we submit estimates on your Slip Covers, Draperies, Awnings, Shades and Venetian Blinds.
Personal Service at Reasonable Prices
Hughes Drapery Shop
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839½ Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Luncheons
Evening and Sunday Dinners
Delicious Home-Cooked Flavor

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETTE'S
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Ogontz Laundry
CERTIFIED
We wash everything with Ivory Soap
Glendale Ave., Wyncote
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Registered
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VICTOR 2481

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Downtown Quality and Service at Better Prices
And the Personal Touch in every Order
Try MARTIN'S
for flowers and service
charles u. martin, inc.
"Direct Descendants of Phila.'s First Florist"
DELIVERIES EVERYWHERE
FLOWERS BY WIRE
205 S. 45th Street, Below Walnut
Tels.: Baring 28-78, West 32-06

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Record Player
May Now Be Yours
Join the Victor Record Society
JOHN M. ROSE
5439 GERMANTOWN AVE., PHILA.
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KATHERINE-K
KELLOGG Foundation Garments
Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Sold and Service.. by
MRS. ANNA TYLER, Mgr.
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Pittsburgh, Pa.

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FLOWER SHOP
OF SHADYSIDE
Member F. T. D.
735 South Aiken Avenue
Phone Mayflower 3114-5
A COMPLETE CHOICE AND VARIETY OF FLOWERS

PITTSBURGH—East End

KUHN-RENSHAW, *Inc.*
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

PITTSBURGH
Mt. Lebanon

Wayside Inn Tea Room
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
Open Sundays
Good Food at Reasonable Prices
3277 W. Liberty Ave.,
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PASTRY SHOP
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A delightful variety that means "less work for mother"
E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER

GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
Cleaner Coal
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
759 PENN STREET

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
GILES, *the Florist*
123 South Fifth St., Reading, Pa.

See the New 1938
Allied Electric Refrigerators
Exclusively at
POMEROY'S

Our Baked Goods
attain the standard expected by Monitor Readers . . . equal to home-baking and so much more convenient.
SAYLOR'S
Fourth & Penn Sts. Dial 6283

SCRANTON

Wise men realize the advantages of a corporate Executor and Trustee such as OUR TRUST DEPARTMENT in handling their estates. Long experience, resources, and every facility for efficiency.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST CO.
Member F. D. I. C.

WOODLAWN
FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton Pittston Wilkes-Barre

HENRY KUCK
Manufacturer of
Window Shades and Picture Frames
Pictures, Lamps, Art Novelties, Furniture and Venetian Blinds
318 NORTH WASHINGTON AVE.

Let Trained Corsetieres Fit You Today With
A GOOD Foundation!
—from a grand selection of famous Gossards, Vassarettes, LeGants and Formfits.
The Heinz Store

SEWICKLEY

GRUBBS ELECTRIC SERVICE
Sales and Service
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Easy Washers and Ironers
R. C. A. Victor Radios
Refrigerators
Washers
Radios, Motors
Lamps—Tubes—Victor Records
508 BROAD ST, TEL. SEWICKLEY 348

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY
(Continued)

"My! It's GOOD When It Comes From"
Kleindienst's Home
436 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 883

Buick
Anderson Automobile Co.
"BUICK'S THE BUY!"
ALL NIGHT SERVICE
"ESSO" *Quaker State Oils*
Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 461

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Authorized Refrigerator and Home Laundry Appliances
A. C. DRYNAN & SONS
427 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 58

SEWICKLEY
SALES and SERVICE
TOWING
Day and Night Service
205 Chestnut St. Tel. Sewickley 542

CAMPNEY'S
GROCERY *Established 1874*
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
Select Fruit Market

We Appreciate Your Patronage
510 BEAVER STREET PHONE 1900

SWARTHMORE

Insurance
GEORGE W. DEFOREST

Carrie L. Woolson
Piano
934 Elmwood Ave. Sharon Hill
Sharon Hill, Pa. 2005-M

1938 Dodge and Plymouth
on Display at
RUMSEY'S
Yale and Rutgers Aves. Phone 1390

BENDIX
HOME LAUNDRY
WAYNE MOSTELLER

UPPER DARBY

For QUALITY PAINTS *and* PAINTERS' SUPPLIES *see*
CADWALLADER
7040 Terminal Square Ph. Blvd. 934
TED'S SERVICE STATION
S. W. Cor. State Rd. and West Chester Pike
Lubricate and Change Transmission and Rear Grease Now
Texaco Gas—Quaker State, Kendall, Pennzoil and Havoline Oils
SUNSET 1958

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

Beaty TAILORS CLEANERS DYERS
Fine Tailoring for Men
DREXEL HILL, PA.
2253 Garrett Rd. Phone Clear. 5269

WAVERLY FRUIT COMPANY
4202 WOODLAND AVENUE
Quality Fruits and Produce
Sea Foods Friday and Saturday
Clearbrook 940 Prompt Deliveries

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631
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YORK

York Fur Shop
Store and Protect Your Furs
in our Dry Cold Stoage Vaults on our Premises at a nominal charge of 3½ per cent of value from $1.00 up
Phone 46200 31 No. George Street

EMILIE HAT SHOP
HATTIE G. KESSLER
Hats for Matrons and Misses
Also Hats Made and Remodeled
Complete Wedding Requirements a Specialty
RUN-GARD HOSIERY

BEAR'S
CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Foreign Country

Such Is Fame

They are telling it in London that Henry Cotton, the big-time golfer, was motoring to a golf course the other day to play an exhibition match. He asked directions and was

"You will have to go back—we're waiting for the King."

told: "You can't miss the course. There's a big crowd. Henry Cotton's playing there today."

Misrepresentation

On the B. B. C. air the other night, Londoners heard this latest joke on the new American Ambassador and his Boston Braves:

"Who was George Washington?"

"He was the Father of his Country—the United States."

"Oh, I thought that was Mr. Kennedy."

Surprising

That interesting English weekly known as Cavalcade sets forth interesting surveys on all sorts of subjects. Recently it gave some figures on travel that were a bit odd. For instance, Cavalcade says that replies to the question: "Have you ever traveled to America?" were: "Yes" 8 per cent and "No" 92 per cent; while the question: "Have you ever traveled to the Continent?" brought this result in replies: "Yes" 25 per cent and "No" 75 per cent. Also the further question: "Would you care to?" brought the same percentage: "Yes" 75 per cent and "No" 25 per cent.

Cavalcade is a bit concerned over the small percentage that has gone from this island fastness to the United States. It recalled a bit quizzically Dr. Gallup's praise of the British for their knowledge of American affairs. The survey also showed that men are more interested in ocean crossings than women; that people under 30 are the ones keenest about going across; and that a heavy portion of the current travelers to America are Scots.

"Spot News"

An old newspaper device of having contrary headlines ready for use when results become known was evidenced at Barnes Bridge when the Oxford-Cambridge boat race was over. As the crowds of people moved along the narrow road toward the station, newspaper placards were reared over their heads by sandwichmen reading "How Oxford Won—Read it in The Observer tomorrow." And since Oxford had only just won, it made a lot of amusement with the crowd.

Fans by Decree

The Chinese are more particular about their fans than the Americans are about wearing straw hats, according to K. N. of Oxford. She writes:

"What fan to use in China is determined by the calendar. When to change from the spring to the summer fan is fixed like the laws of the Medes and Persians. Almost every city, and certainly every important division of the country, has its own particular fan. Fans are of different material and size, according to season. Even the lowest in the land—the burden-bearing coolie—fans himself as he jogs along the street; and the soldier on parade carries his fan in his boot."

Tomcat in New Role

J. E. W. of Berlin is responsible for this story, which might be described as "interesting if true":

A strange case of vicarious mothering is reported from a farmyard in the village of Nebelin, north of Berlin. A tomcat belonging to a farmer has taken over the task of caring for chickens deserted by their hen-mother. "Mucki" the tomcat has

"How will I teach them to fly?"

established himself in a cardboard box near a warm oven where he keeps guard over his adopted family. Nothing will persuade him to abandon his charges.

E. B. H.—J. A. M.

Sing!

When I'se filled wif de joy ob de things dat be,
Ob de glory ob lan' an' sky an' sea,
Ob de goodness ob people an' everything,
Den, honey, dere's nuffin' to do, but sing!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Losing Cares

The little cares that fretted me,
I lost them yesterday,
Among the fields above the sea,
Among the winds at play;
Among the lowing of the herds,
The rustling of the trees,
Among the singing of the birds,
The humming of the bees.
The foolish fears of what may happen,
I cast them all away,
Among the clover-scented grass,
Among the new-mown hay,
Among the husking of the corn,
Where drowsy poppies nod,
Where ill thoughts die and good are born,
Out in the fields with God.

—E. B. Browning

South African Veldt

Monitor Camera Club From Jack Wade, Transvaal, South Africa

Daily Anecdote

Charlemagne's Clock

Charlemagne had a wondrous brass water-clock, the dial of which was composed of 12 small doors representing the division of the hours. Each door opened at the hour it was intended to represent, and the same number of diminutive balls came rolling out and fell, one by one, on a brass drum.

The hour might be told by the eye by the number of doors that were open, and by the ear by counting the number of balls that fell on the brass drum.

At 12 o'clock, 12 miniature horsemen issued forth at the same time, and marched round the dial, and shut all the doors.

Jest a Minute

"Good evening, Mr. Van Pelt. How was the banquet tonight?"

In Lighter Vein

Young Webster Defines

"What is capital punishment?"
"Taxes."—Vancouver Sun.

Just the Same

"But for Edison we wouldn't have had the motion picture, the talking machine, or the telephone."

"Yes; but I still think he was a great man."

Acid Test

"Do you believe in the sincerity of the surrealists?"

"No—and I won't either until I see them going about carrying surrealist pictures of their girl friends in their watch cases."

Definitions

Bottom: Something that falls out of the market.

Gadget: Something with which to do something that can be done in the time spent in looking for the gadget.—Toronto Star.

The Ex-Radio Announcer Takes a Job Announcing Trains

"Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen of the traveling audience. This is the Pennsylvania Station, owned and operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, one of America's great railroads. We operate on a road length of 11,621 miles by authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"It is now 2:54 o'clock. When you hear the whistle blow it will be exactly 2:55 o'clock, at which time the Limited leaves.

"We are now signing off until 6:05 o'clock this evening, at which time we shall have the pleasure of announcing to you the Continental Flyer, leaving at 6:15.

"This is Amos P. Hoolygooly announcing and wishing you all bon voyage. Good afternoon, everybody, and a pleasant trip."

Progress

"Mummy, I've gone up in class."

"Splendid! Now what's your position?"

"By the window."—Punch ©.

Somesense Rhymes

Did you ever stop to wonder
If the populace "down under"
Speak of us from here to Dover
As the people from "up over"?

Uppity

"Well, and 'ow do you like your new neighbour, Mrs. 'Opkins?"

"Oh, she's all right, but she's 'aughty, and if there's one thing I do 'ate, it's 'aught."—Tit-Bits.

Businesslike

Father: "But before I give you my daughter, I must have some assurance—I must have—"

Suitor: "Oh—I'll give you a receipt."

Spring Song

I love you, robin redbreast,
As a harbinger of Spring;
But when I snooze at 5 a. m.
Need you begin to sing?

—Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Salmagundi

Players seat themselves round a table with a box of letters in the center. The leader takes out one letter and puts it on the table, face upward. The one who first calls an object beginning with that initial keeps it. When the box is empty the winning player is the one who has the greatest number.

A class of objects should be agreed upon, such as cities, flowers, animals, foods, etc. The class should be changed after each game.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Worth Knowing

THE ALUMINUM COATING ON A DIRIGIBLE REFLECTS LIGHT AND KEEPS THE INTERIOR COOLER
REAR TIRES WEAR OUT TWICE AS FAST ON HARD SURFACED ROADS AS DO THOSE ON FRONT.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Siphon Can Cause Water to Flow Up Hill?

A siphon consists of a bent or U-shaped tube of rubber, glass, or metal, one arm of which is longer than the other. It is used for the transfer of water (or any other liquid) from a higher to a lower level, raising it over an intervening elevation. The siphon is convenient for drawing liquids from containers which have no bottom outlet and which cannot readily be tipped so as to pour from the container's mouth, and also for drawing the top from liquid in such a way as not to disturb accumulated sediment on the bottom.

To see how a siphon works, let us suppose that we must siphon water from container A in the illustration, catching it in container B. First, we would fill the tube with water. Then, covering both ends of the tube to prevent the

escape of the water, we would invert the U, placing the end of the shorter arm in the water in A and letting the other arm extend toward B. On uncovering both ends of the tube, water would start to flow up the short arm, across the top of the U, and down the long arm.

The reason that the water in A will defy gravity is that it is pushed by atmospheric pressure. This atmospheric pressure is pushing down on the surface of the water in A to the extent of nearly 15 pounds per square inch. As the weight of the water in the long arm of the tube causes the water to begin to fall downward toward B, it tends to leave a vacuum at the top of the bend.

There is no air or other substance in a vacuum, so a vacuum has neither weight nor pressure. The lessening of the pressure at the bend of the U makes it possible for the atmospheric pressure to force water up into the tube to take the place of the water which flows out; for water under pressure tends to flow in the direction in which the pressure is least.

Once started, the flow of water from A to B will continue until (1) the water level in B equals that of A, or (2) the level of water in A drops below the mouth of the short arm of the tube—W. P. Keasbey.

The Ideal Hostess

She greets you with a gracious word;
She never does a thing absurd.
She likes to hear what you may say;
She does not overplan the day.
She serves the food that you like best;
She gives you ample time for rest.
She does not gossip nor complain;
She hasn't any selfish strain.
She does not argue or insist;
She aims your best self to enlist.
She gleans how long you wish to stay;
She lets you go without delay.

—Grenville Kleiser.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Fitts Memorial

South Hampton, N. H.

Take a 200-year-old colonial house, take a desire to do something different, take endless determination, add about $5,000 and you will have one of the most extraordinary hobbies in the world.

At least that is what Mrs. Willis J. Evans, of South Hampton, N. H., has done.

Her hobby is elderly people. Last October she opened a beautiful, nine-room colonial house, which is the realization of a dream she has cherished for many years. Mrs. Evans said recently: "It is my purpose to have Fitts Memorial, for that is what I have named it in honor of my mother, a house where a few elderly people can live as though they were in their own homes. I shall try to make them feel that I take the place of their daughters, and I shall treat them as though they were members of my own family."

Mrs. Evans, a black-haired, girlish woman, looks young enough to fill the role of daughter to her guests, although she has two grown daughters.

She did all the planning of the interior decorating of the lovely old house, and did much of the work. Every room has a fireplace, and the living room has a huge fireplace, which was used a century ago for the cooking of family meals. An Indian cellar and a secret panel, discovered in the old kitchen when workmen were remodeling, add to the charm of the white-painted house, which is a happy jewel set in green enamel of the fields and pine-covered hills of quiet southern New Hampshire.

Quotation for Today

BE NOT discouraged at broken and spilled resolutions; but to it and to it again!

—COLERIDGE

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Board Chairman Votes

Question: Our bylaws state: "Officers . . . shall be a Clerk, a Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer, and a board of seven directors. The board shall appoint from its membership a Chairman. . . . The Clerk shall be ex officio member of the board."

(a) Has the board member who is appointed chairman equal powers with the other board members to recommend, discuss, and vote? Or has he simply the power to preside without any part in the business proceedings. (b) What does it mean to be a member ex officio, referring to the Clerk in the above bylaws?

Answer: (a) The right to recommend, vote, and discuss business belongs to all members. However, in large organizations the chairman does not exercise these rights while in the chair. This is not the case on boards, however (see Robert's Rules of Order, page 209). In a small executive body or committee, the chairman is expected to make his contribution from his knowledge and experience just as any other member; consequently, he may initiate business, discuss it, and vote on it while in the chair, unless the bylaws or rules of the parent body expressly prohibit.

(b) Ex officio members of a board or committee are considered the same as any other members (ibid, page 210), having equal right to make motions, discuss them, and vote. Hence, in effect, the board in this case is really a board of eight and not a board of seven, since the Clerk, although elected separately, is made ex officio member of the board.

Brevities

Montreal Star: "That's neither here nor there," as the man said when he tried to rescue the soap from his bath.

St. Louis Star-Times: Every now and then things get so hot in Washington the President has to go to Warm Springs to cool off.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Our Bruce Barton makes the ugly charge that Farley is shifting Republican Presidents to the worst-selling stamps. Who, for example, would pay five dollars to look at the face of Calvin Coolidge?

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Here's one that's so easy that you'd better time yourself to see how quickly you can solve it. It's a quotation by Dickens on "Do Your Best." So—do your best!

"DICKSESN Q ICES KNQSU KT UT QO AQBS, Q ICES KNQSU KT UT DSAA. DICK Q ICES USETKSU YZXSAB KT, Q ICES USETKSU YZXSAB KT JTY-VASKSAZ."

Incomplete Division

Supply the missing digits in the following problem in division:

```
**)4**2*(2**6
  *8
  ---
  1**
  ***
  ---
   *4*
   ***
   ---
```

Letter Changing

This is shared by a Maryville, Tenn., reader. Following the usual rules, try changing BEEF to SOUP in 8 moves.

What Are the Dimensions?

The area of a double tennis court is 312 square yards. The perimeter is 76 yards. What are the dimensions of the court?

Fun With Synonyms

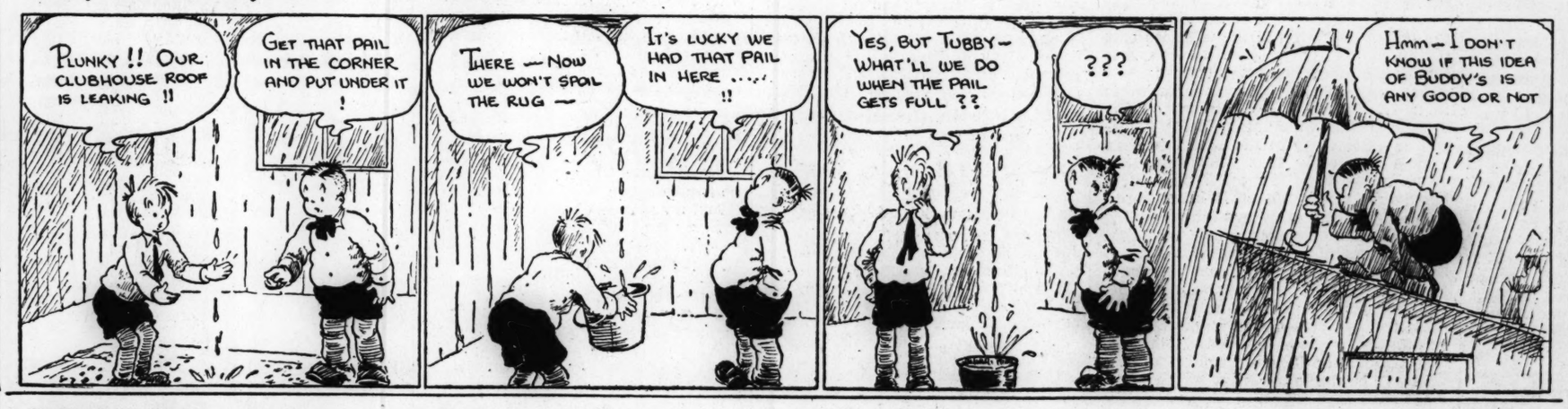
Ten more words and their synonyms to be paired off today:

1	calm	neglectful	
2	distant	stationary	
3	excessive	tranquil	1
4	fanciful	sumptuous	
5	immovable	humid	
6	careless	redundant	
7	opening	stubborn	
8	elegant	capricious	
9	moist	remote	
10	obstinate	initial	

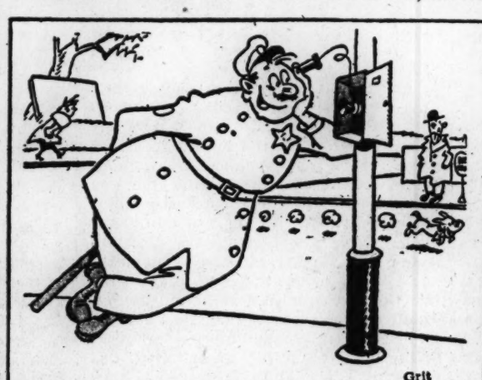
(Answers Appear on This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Emergency Man*

By LE PELLEY


PLUNKY!! OUR CLUBHOUSE ROOF IS LEAKING!!
GET THAT PAIL IN THE CORNER AND PUT UNDER IT!
THERE — NOW WE WON'T SPOIL THE RUG —
IT'S LUCKY WE HAD THAT PAIL IN HERE ..... !!
YES, BUT TUBBY — WHAT'LL WE DO WHEN THE PAIL GETS FULL??
???
HMM — I DON'T KNOW IF THIS IDEA OF BUDDY'S IS ANY GOOD OR NOT

Culled Comics—*From America, Britain, and Germany*



Grit

"Let's just gab, unless you got somethin' else to do, chief."

Answers, London

"I don't care if it does make you look like Donald Duck—you'll wear it just the same."

Berliner Illustrierte, Berlin

"Oh, Mr. Gable, Miss Mia Flora regrets that she was unable to come personally—but I'm her double."

"That's quite O. K.—I'm Gable's stand-in."

Illustriete Blatt, Frankfort

Announcer: " . . . while in the distance, we hear the soft murmuring of a bubbling brook. . . . "

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Whatever I have tried to do in life, I have tried to do well. What I have devoted myself to, I have devoted myself to completely."

Incomplete Division: 49824 divided by 24, equals 2076.

Letter Changing: Beef, reef, reel, real, roar, soar, sour, soup.

What Are the Dimensions?: 78 feet by 36 feet.

Fun With Synonyms: Calm—tranquil; distant—remote; excessive—redundant; fanciful—capricious; immovable—stationary; careless—neglectful; opening—initial; elegant—sumptuous; moist—humid; obstinate—stubborn.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (K) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Job of Whittling

IF MEMBERS of Congress were the rustic, cracker-barrel philosophers that cartoonists often picture them to be, they probably would receive President Roosevelt's proposed $4,500,000,000 spending and lending program as something on which to sharpen their pocket-knives. And that, in fact, would be a wholesome way to approach it—as a subject for judicious whittling.

It is all too likely, in view of political line-ups and the haste to adjourn, that the projects will be voted on en bloc with simply a "yes" or "no" ballot and with chances favoring wholesale passage. But the wide uneasiness about new spending should cause the two houses to look carefully into the requests for billion-dollar-or-better appropriations and to exercise their own judgment as to what is really needed.

To begin with relief, as the House Appropriations Committee has done, there is the $1,250,000,000 requested for WPA. This sum has been put forward as merely enough to carry the federal work relief organization through the seven months from July to next January, inclusive, at the same rate of spending now required. Yet that appropriation would figure out at the rate of roughly $180,000,000 a month, whereas the WPA expenditures for March, as reported by the Treasury were $145,000,000.

It is true that the relief rolls have grown rapidly in April so that if assistance were to be continued on the current basis the rate would be about $165,000,000 a month. But from this it appears that WPA is figuring actually on the situation becoming more serious, notwithstanding the usual lightening of relief demand in summer. Making allowance for that and for the possibility of a special session in November at which the situation could be reviewed, could not this appropriation safely be held to $1,050,000,000 or a rate of $150,000,000 a month?

Many, of course, believe that substantial economies would result if relief administration were decentralized and placed in the hands of state and municipal agencies with grants of federal assistance. To make this change would involve some extra administrative costs immediately, but would almost surely mean savings in the long run. There are possibilities also of earmarking either this or the PWA appropriation for specific purposes to assure utmost permanent value for the money.

It is possible that chief attack will center on the PWA recommendation for $1,000,000,000 to be used either in loans and grants or in non-interest-bearing loans to municipalities for construction purposes. Objection is made that, based on experience, such works may take a year in starting and that the need for them may be over by that time. The PWA, however, declares that the projects now pending are ones on which the paper work has been done and actual building operations could begin quickly. In some cases municipalities are already paying interest on bonds issued in expectation of government help.

How would it be if Congress should hold this appropriation to a sum that would cover only those projects for which local bond issues have been authorized or on which construction could begin within sixty or ninety days, and should omit the non-interest-bearing bond feature?

The fact that this is election year, of course, puts some congressmen in awkward postures. Torn between demands for economy and the attractiveness of new roads or schoolhouses for their districts, some of them are in effect reproaching the Administration for throwing temptation in their way, yet going down the line to make sure they miss none of the barbecue. Their constituents can help by indicating more interest in careful study of the President's program as a possible plan for national recovery than as a grab bag for local spending.

For Collective Security?

TO STIMULATE collective action against aggression, to aid the Spanish Government—these are the two outstanding reasons offered for the side-door attempt now under way in Washington to break down the American neutrality law.

The first move in this direction has been taken by California's Representative Scott, who introduced a resolution in the House calling on the President for information as to what countries are violating their treaties with the United States. The resolution goes to the State Department for an opinion before action in Congress can be taken on it, and the apparent hope of its advocates is that the State Department must name Japan, Italy, and Germany. Thus the stage would be set for economic pressures against these countries.

Oddly the resolution has been mistimed to coincide with the initialing of an agreement between Italy and Britain in which Britain recognizes Italian rights to spoils of treaty-breaking in Africa. France, the other great European democracy with which, presumably, Americans would cooperate in a front of "peace-loving" nations, is expected to enter into a similar agreement shortly.

Here is what must strike the average peace-hopeful American: For the purpose of entering a program of collective action against aggression, or as an aid to democracy in Spain, the move to reduce the neutrality law's limitations of the President's power over foreign policy comes apparently too late. The rest of the world is on another tack, which not only departs from the collective action method, but also virtually assures a Franco victory in Spain.

Few Americans will be satisfied with a mere return of traditional powers to the President unless it is clear that these can be used for peacemaking through methods not already discredited by their warmaking tendencies. Yet this is what the move against the neutrality law would seem to amount to. Only in one sphere of aggression, that of Japan against China, is it likely that anything resembling collective action could now be employed.

Canals Through Yesterday

GOOD news is latent in the word from the United States Department of the Interior that the Government is acquiring the historic Chesapeake and Ohio canal which extends along the verdant and rocky banks of the Potomac River for a distance of 186 miles above the city of Washington.

That is, it will be good news if the present plans of the National Park Service for development of the stretch along purely natural and recreational lines are permitted to be carried out. This is an area of historic associations as well as of great natural beauty and of national interest because of its proximity to the capital.

Some suggestions have been made that the old canal bed would make a convenient and almost ready-made location for a high-speed automobile highway. But this area, like most of the United States, is already well supplied with highways. The need of paths for panting, fuming motorcars is not half so great as the need of paths to quiet, rustic retreats where people may find peace and refreshing contacts with woods and water. Americans need to rediscover the use of their feet and to rediscover the beauties and solace of places to which only their feet can take them.

Their feet or—yes, a canoe paddle. For up the course of a restored canal a bit of industrious paddling will take one over not only a cooling bit of water but over a quaint passage of history. There are scores of old canal beds scattered through the eastern United States. A few of them are peculiarly well located to serve as motor traffic or rapid arteries to crowded cities, but in the case of a great many more their communities might well consider the example which the National Park Service is setting in its plans to restore the old Chesapeake ditch for recreational purposes. These old canals still have capacity to transport people to old times and to new enjoyments.

That Desterilized Gold

SOME confusion existed at first as to just what was the effect of the move in President Roosevelt's relief and pump-priming program to release the $1,400,000,000 of so-called sterilized gold which has now been transferred into the Treasury's working balance. This was counted as defraying by so much the costs of the spending and lending program. But does it save that much of an addition to the public debt, or will the ultimate cost to the country be just the same as if it came from any other source?

One way of explaining the matter is this: Heretofore the defenders of the Administration, including Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, have argued insistently that what should be considered is not the gross national debt but the net national debt. In other words, much of the borrowing was for re-lending or acquisition of assets which were that much value in the Government's hands and ought to be counted as offsets or subtracted from the total amount of outstanding bonded debt in order to determine the net debt. Some of these assets or offsets were the RFC loans, the gold and silver in the Treasury, and so forth.

Yet it is observable that as the RFC loans have been repaid the sums collected have not been used as offsets to reduce the public debt but have been used for current expenses to absorb Treasury deficits. Similarly it was assumed at first that the sterilized gold would at length be used to pay off the bonds that had been issued in order to buy it; but now it has been turned into the Treasury's working balance, and the gold certificates—$10 bills or whatever they may be—that are issued against it will be used to pay the disbursement for relief or public works. After that the bonds that were issued to buy the gold will remain to be paid off and new money will have to be raised by taxation to extinguish them.

By the gold desterilization method it is true that $1,400,000,000 is added to the available currency resources without increase in the gross public debt. But the increase is there, and by that much in the the net public debt—and that is what the Administration has said was important. That is what the citizen must pay.

Dike of Democracy

Book News of the Day

THE turn of events in Europe has made it necessary for everyone who wishes to follow the situation intelligently to possess a working knowledge of affairs in Czechoslovakia. It is not only that the most promising of all the younger democracies stands alone at a point of imminent danger, but the result of this slender dike (Czechoslovakia is about the size of England) giving way before the German advance would bring far-reaching changes in Europe and the world, the full meaning of which can scarcely be foreseen.

As a handbook to this issue Richard Freund's WATCH CZECHOSLOVAKIA! (New York: Oxford. $1.50) in the course of its 112 pages contrives to answer in the simplest and briefest terms the most pertinent questions on the nation and its prospects. Unlike his last year's disquieting work, "Zero Hour," with its bleak auguries of the near future, the present little volume can be read with reasonable composure, while it is as well packed with convincing first-hand information as was the larger range of its precursor.

* * *

Why Czechoslovakia? asks Mr. Freund. Why not the old historic Bohemia? He feels, not perhaps without some reason, that the founders of the republic in selecting this nomenclature went out of their way to antagonize the 3,000,000-odd Germans who under the Hapsburgs had lorded it over the Czechs and since have had to reconcile themselves to seeing the Czechs as senior partners. The mere fact of this turn-and-turn-about has brought ruffled feelings—on the German side, constant refusal to co-operate, on the Czech side, reluctance to give official posts to Germans—and minor injustices, such as preference to Czechs in awarding contracts and less rigid conditions to Czechs in carrying them out—mostly practiced by the population regardless of the Government's wishes.

Time would presumably have softened many of the rough edges, given freedom from outside interference. But this condition is precisely the least likely to be obtained, while discontent among the Sudeten Germans has been intensified by distress in the textile regions through Germany's cutting down of purchases from Czechoslovakia—and also to some extent by the Government's not unnatural policy of being close-fisted with nonco-operative elements and open-handed with those ready to be loyal. One apparently simple solution much advocated in Germany—that of giving the Bohemian Germans autonomy—is not so simple from Mr. Freund's careful placing of the race groups, which shows them so mixed that to absorb the Germans into Germany would entail the absorption of 380,000 Czechs with them.

* * *

If a majority of the Germans remains intransigent and offers apparently scarcely any way to solution short of separation or force, Mr. Freund shows that the Czechs—thrifty, self-disciplined people, stanch to their ideals of honesty and Protestantism—are the natural complement to the Slovaks, who, long dominated by the Hungarians, have adopted some of that people's grand manner and romanticism, with a tendency to carefree extravagance and an upper class that the Czechs have not developed. That the Czechs, who undertook most of the spadework in the founding of the republic, are trying, despite all discouragement, to solve the German problem in a liberal way is sufficiently clear from the fact that in the center of Prague they tolerate an expensive office block from which the Sudeten German leader, Henlein, organizes his autonomy campaign.

ARGUS

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Peace in Asia

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Will you allow me through your columns to advocate the following basis for an armistice conversation between the Chinese Kuomintang and Japan?

1. China to terminate her economic boycott of Japan.
2. Japan to withdraw her troops from Manchuria within 50 years.
3. An International Commission of Inquiry to report on the maintenance of law and order in Northern China.

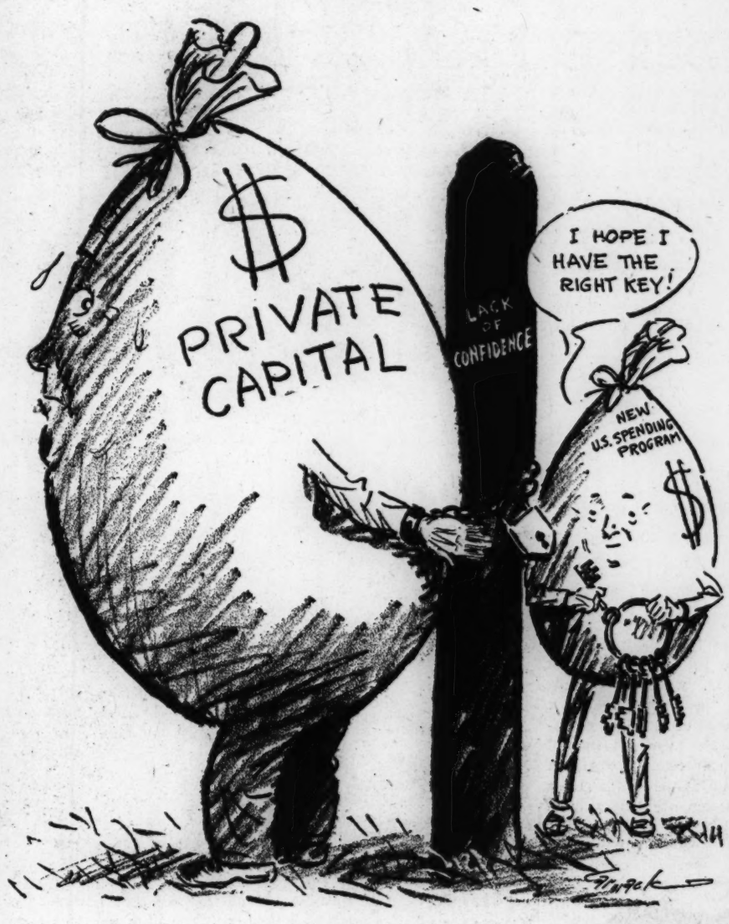
Dr. Sun Fo, President of China's Legislative Council, says that Japanese militarists want to subjugate China and that the occupation of the Manchurian Provinces ought to have satisfied the militarists. Now if mediation enabled Japan to maintain her special position in Manchuria and North China, the mediator would aid the law breaker.

In reply to this Japan asks for the elimination of Nanking's anti-Japanese policy and says that Japan does not harbor any territorial designs. The Hague rules on mediation enunciate the duty of a mediator as follows: "The part of the mediator consists in reconciling the opposing claims and appeasing the feelings of resentment which may have arisen between the States at variance."

It is therefore beyond the duty of a mediator to say who is the law breaker.

R. C. HAWKIN,
International Arbitration League
London.

Federal Project No. 1



Paying Calls

I READ a piece in a newspaper or a magazine which deplored the passing of the custom of paying calls. It said that Washington was about the only place left in the United States where people made any pretense of going calling, and that social custom there prescribed everything so rigidly that very little of the genuine savor of paying calls was left, even there.

I can remember days in my childhood when it was considered a proper part of my social education that I should be taken, too, when my father and mother went calling.

I always associate the paying of calls with golden summer days, and dresses of soft, thin materials trimmed with lace, and big, floppy hats trimmed with sheafs of field flowers, or broad velvet ribbons. Because my father and mother were traveling in the winter, in the Orient, or in Europe, or to California, and the summer was the only time their residence was sufficiently fixed, and in close enough proximity to their friends, for them to pay calls, in the real meaning of the phrase.

Men are supposed to dislike such social customs, but, curiously enough, the suggestion that this was a day to go out calling always originated with my father.

It may just have occurred to him, as he was hoeing in the garden shortly after five in the morning when, as he often said, he had a chance to catch up on the things he should have been thinking about, or remembering, and had forgotten. Or it may have been that a certain kind of day, the translucence of the air, the light on the hills, the fragrance of syringa and roses and the spice of the pines, made him feel expansive, and anxious to see friends.

At any rate, I remember his saying frequently, in mid-morning when he was apt to climb the hill to the house from the garden where he had been pottering about, looking to see that the men were seeing to the potato bugs, and keeping the weeds out of the asparagus beds, "Well, Mother, how would you like to go calling this afternoon? I think we ought to. The Holdens, and the Piersons, and Mrs. Ropes will get away if we don't do it pretty soon."

And my mother would murmur, "Very well, my dear. If you would like to." She was the most self-immolating person I think I ever knew.

"Wear your gray silk," he would say. "And that new bonnet you bought in Chicago." My father always called my mother's hats bonnets, long after the fashion caused them to cease to have broad satin streamers to tie under her chin.

* * *

And so my mother would get out the dress of dove gray silk, which was really too warm a dress to wear to pay calls in a golden August afternoon. The silk had been bought, a bolt of it, in Yokohama. My father had lingered a long time, my mother told me, over choosing the exact pattern in it, for it was a sort of damask, with a fine rib. And it had been made up according to a pattern he particularly liked my mother to wear, and she wore with it a beautiful set of cuffs and collar of heavy Venise lace, and a pin of some curious smoky gray stone, with a small diamond set in the center.

And we would set forth in an impeccable black phaeton, with steel tires, drawn by the milk white horse that was afraid of automobiles. I sat on a little seat between them; it was upholstered in dark blue broadcloth, like the phaeton, and it locked into a little slot under the seat cushion when it was needed.

And we would go clippity clop, clippity clop; along through the pale gold, fine dust of the country roads, to the houses of our friends. We would stay about twenty minutes, and if we got started in time we could manage to make about a half dozen calls.

* * *

The talk was pleasant and generalized. And always, during each call, someone said, smirking slightly, as people do at children, "My! how your daughter grows!" as if children should hold themselves politely static. And it was at the last, when we were leaving, that my mother would unobtrusively take her card case out of her pocket in her gray silk dress—she liked pockets in her dresses, to keep her handkerchief in—and taking the proper number of cards, my father's and hers, for the size of the household being called upon, she would drop them in a silver tray on a hall table, or in any other proper place.

The talk would always have been obscurely adult. I had to sit very quiet, and I was not expected to speak unless I was spoken to. There was one wonderful place where we used to call, however, and where there was a wonderful old lady. A vigorous, rebellious old lady, who made it her business to talk most energetically to me, in particular. I used to think she did it deliberately, for she was a woman who disliked stuffy things, and I think she thought it was stuffy for people to insist upon a child's keeping quiet—if they would drag her about on the adult business of paying calls. And so she talked to me, and encouraged me to talk, too.

But I enjoyed the paying of calls. It had a faintly festive air. Sometimes our hostesses would show me some curios, or a new kitten. Sometimes the little boys of the household sneaked up behind me and pulled my curls.

But it was pleasant, driving about through the countryside, calling on people with my father and mother. As we drove home through the westering light, my father would sigh deeply and say, "Ah. Well, that was pleasant, wasn't it?"

And the sun, going down, would throw a wonderful mistily rose light over everything, and the horse would place her feet delicately in the golden dust of the road; and when we got home my father would get out of his gray cravat and stiff collar; and my mother out of her pale gray silk dress. And put the sandalwood card case away in a drawer with the beautiful white gloves. And smile, with a kind of contentment, that social duties—which were pleasant in the doing—had been lived up to.

JANET MABIE

Mirror of World Opinion

A Realistic Adjustment of the Axis?

ASSUMING that it [the Anglo-Italian pact] endures, it may easily become the basis for a working balance of power in Europe—a balance that will not be attractive in all its details, that will not establish a universal reign of peace by any means and that may be at any time upset, but still a realistic stabilization of European relations that may buy us another decade of freedom from the unimaginable catastrophe of a general war. In contemplating this outcome, one can only admire the remarkable diplomatic skill with which Mussolini has threaded his way through the perils to which Italy's geographical weakness exposes her, and the sagacity with which Mr. Chamberlain has, unheroically but practically, put the immediate gain before the dramatic but illusory promises of the millennium. Mr. Chamberlain has been "realistic." There is reason to hope that the future will show this to have been realism at its best.—New York *Herald Tribune.*

The Wide Horizon

Civil Service—British Style

By Richard L. Strout

WASHINGTON

HAROLD J. LASKI, British radical, whom some of his former students best remember curled up in a Morris chair in a Harvard instructor's study, has been discussing the British and American civil service systems here.

Besides being a professor at the London School of Economics, where he succeeded the famous Graham Wallas, Mr. Laski plays an important behind-the-scenes role in the left-wing British labor circles and the Labor Party, and is reputed to be a sort of one-man brain trust for the latter—a Cohen and a Corcoran rolled into one. American acquaintances remember him in the years just after the war as a brilliant instructor at Harvard. Mr. Laski used to retract his legs under him, take a firmer grip of the Morris chair till he looked like a British Buddha, and begin to coruscate. Nobody has ever been known to completely agree with Mr. Laski, or to be quite the same man again after hearing him talk.

Mr. Laski, in his present American interlude, is still coruscating. British civil servants, he declares, for example, are men who have exchanged publicity for power. Mr. Laski has talked about other subjects besides civil service in his visit here under the auspices of George Washington University, and has shaken his head over the federal system of the United States, which he believes is doomed. He firmly believes America is the hope of world democracy, but thinks the forty-eight state jurisdictions have seen their best days.

* * *

Of all the Laski topics, civil service was the least theoretical and the most important for immediate application with the Ramspeck Bill pending in Congress, and the whole reform subject revived afresh in the Reorganization Bill debate. Mr. Laski has himself served for years as one of the Government's examiners for the top rank university students who find their way into the remarkable British career service. The career service was started, Mr. Laski explains, by the stroke of a pen, a pen wielded by Gladstone in 1870. It was an example of legislation without the Legislature which contrasts the differences between British and American democracy. British take it without blinking while in America it would raise the cry of dictatorship.

In this instance at any rate the result was an almost unqualified success. Under the present system the British civil servant is caught young; he is absolutely divested of politics, and he has security so long as he does his job, with a pension after it. Half a dozen of Mr. Laski's colleagues are members of Parliament, with combined terms running over thirty-five years, and never in all that time has one of them received a letter from a constituent asking for a job. Such a situation is as far removed from patronage-minded Washington as Shangri-la!

The service is a four-branch hierarchy, says Mr. Laski, divided roughly on the education standards of the entrants.

The lowest — "writing assistant" — group earn perhaps £4 ($20) each a week, and are recruited from those leaving school at fifteen or sixteen with the equivalent of a part high school training.

The next is the "clerical" group who have perhaps got the British equivalent of full high school training, and left school at sixteen to eighteen. These two classes together comprise the vast bulk of the service, with 450,000 in members. Of the entire British service, 80 per cent get less than $20 a week and 70 per cent get less than $25.

* * *

The third group is the "executive" class. There are only 4,000 on it; while on top of all is the "administrative," of whom there are only 1,000. Members of the "executive" class have continued school to eighteen or twenty years. But it is the administrative group which is the pride and glory of the British civil service. They are picked by written examinations and interviews, and are drawn from the keenest intellects of the best schools and universities.

There is great social prestige attached to these higher posts, and the career service is the regular destination of many of the most ambitious young Englishmen. The pay by transatlantic standards is commensurate with the importance of the post. When allowance is made for the difference in purchasing power and living standards that makes it possible to get clerks for $25 a week, the payment seems generous. Mr. Laski estimates there are about 100 posts that pay between $5,000 to $10,000 (£1,000 to £2,000); eighty paying from $10,000 up to $15,000, and twenty-one at $15,000. They are the intellectual equals of any group of men in the country. These are the type of men who, in Washington comprise the Marriner Eccles's and the William O. Douglas's. Many of them carry "Sir" in front of their names. The salaries are as high as those paid in Washington, and are commensurately higher in British purchasing power. To the ability, intelligence and indefatigable energy of this group of competitively chosen men, Mr. Laski ascribes many of England's greatest social reforms. Their departmentalized knowledge is greater than that of many Cabinet Ministers who come to power politically, and they guide and mold their course. These men have exchanged publicity for power.